

Technology

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT

THE NATIONAL

# Wool Grower

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JANUARY, 1940

NUMBER 1

75<sup>th</sup> Annual  
Convention  
*National*  
*Wool Growers*  
*Association*  
CASPER, WYOMING  
January 13, 14, 25, 1940



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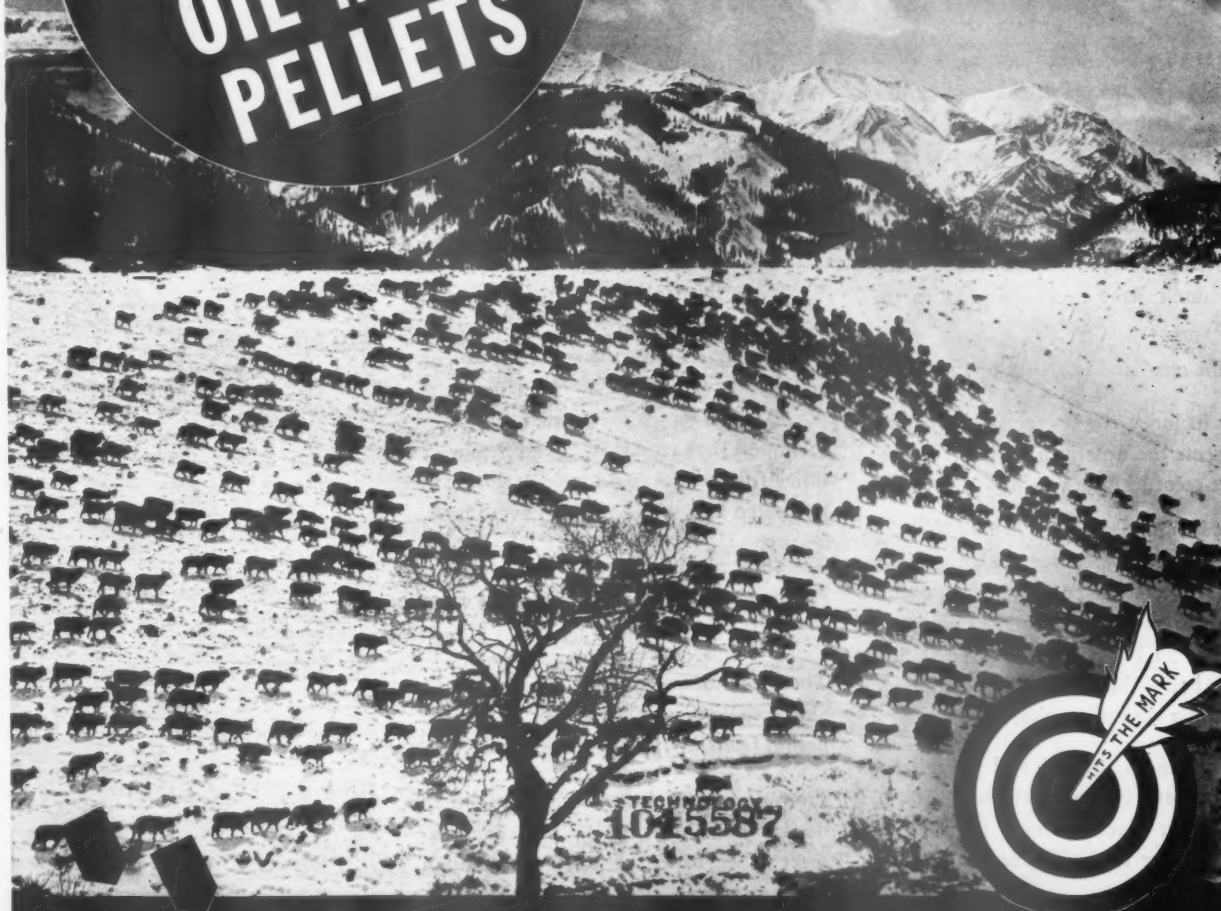
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That includes, for instance, *safety*, and on this score the American railroads have the finest record in the world.

Or it includes *ability to handle the traffic* and in 1939—when records of grain receipts for a day, for a week, or for a whole season were again broken at important markets in both the winter and spring wheat belts—the railroads handled the job without a sign of car shortage.

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## INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

	Page
<b>CAMP WAGONS, TENTS, ETC.</b>	
Ahlander Mfg. Co.	66
Denver Tent & Awning Co.	67
Kistler Tent & Awning Co.	64
Schaefer Tent & Awning Co.	66
Smith and Adams Co.	70
<b>COMMISSION FIRMS</b>	
Hinie Klecker Sheep Commission Co.	74
Mann-Boyd-Mann	75
Merrion and Wilkins	68
W. R. Smith & Son	75
<b>EARTAGS, BRANDS, ETC.</b>	
Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Inc.	66
O. M. Franklin Serum Co.	74
Intermountain Stamp Works	66
Benjamin Moore & Co.	67
Salt Lake Stamp Co.	74
<b>FEEDS</b>	
Globe Mills	64
Morris Feed Yards	74
No-Slips Co., Inc.	64
A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.	1
<b>FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS</b>	
Casper National Bank	67
Continental Bank	61
First Security Corporation	60
Provident Federal Savings & Loan Assn.	59
Utah Livestock Production Credit Assn.	63
Wasatch Livestock Loan Co.	62
Wyoming Mortgage Co.	58
Wyoming National Bank	58
Wyoming Production Credit Assn.	59
<b>HOTELS</b>	
Hotel Ben Lomond	62
Curtis Hotel	56
Hotel Townsend	55
Hotel Utah	66
Virginia Hotel	55
Wilson Hotel	66
Wyatt Hotel	55
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>	
K. S. Albert, Civil Engineer	58
Association of American Railroads	2
Johnson Clothing Co.	55
Mission Auto Court	55
Mtn. States Power Co.	55
Mtn. States Tel. and Tel. Co.	56
Nicolaysen Lumber Co.	59
Ogden Chamber of Commerce	63
Paragon Printing Co.	67
Safeway Stores, Inc.	70
Salt Lake Engraving Co.	64
Peter Spraynozzle	74
Western Sporting Goods House	55
Winchager Corporation	67
Wortendyke Mfg. Co.	63
<b>RESTAURANTS</b>	
Casper Food Shop	55
C. Y. Cafe	55
Saddle Rock Cafe	55
Joe Vincent's Cafe	66
<b>SHEARING EQUIPMENT</b>	
Alfred Field & Co., Inc.	61
Chicago Flexible Shaft Co.	63
<b>SHEEP</b>	
American & Delaine Merino Record Assn.	52
American Corriedale Assn.	54
American Hampshire Sheep Assn.	54
American Rambouillet Sheep Assn.	54
American Shropshire Reg. Assn.	54
American Southdown Breeders Assn.	52
American Suffolk Sheep Society	54
Fred Chandler	52
Corriedale, Inc.	52
Foothill Farms	52
W. S. Hansen	51
King Brothers Company	49
John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm	53
M. Moncreiffe (Polo Ranch)	51
Mt. Haggin L. & L. Company	53
National Corriedale Sheep Assn.	52
National Suffolk Sheep Assn.	52
J. E. Smith Live Stock Co.	52
<b>STOCK YARDS</b>	
Denver Union Stock Yards	Cover
Chicago Union Stock Yards Co.	Cover
Kansas City Stock Yards Co.	75
Omaha Union Stock Yards Co.	Cover
Salt Lake Union Stock Yards	74
<b>TRACTORS, AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES, ETC.</b>	
Landa & Co.	64
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.	64
Western Auto Supply	58
<b>WOOL, HIDES AND PELTS</b>	
Adams & Leland, Inc.	72
Colonial Wool Co.	71
Draper & Co., Inc.	71
Emery & Copant, Inc.	69
Hallowell, Jones & Donald	71
Hills, Oglesby & Devine	69
Houghton Wool Co.	70
Idaho Falls Animal Products Co.	70
Idaho Hide & Tallow Co.	70
Merrion and Wilkins	68
Munro, Kincaid, Edgehill, Inc.	73
Pacific Wool Growers	70
Utah Woolen Mills	70
Western Gateway Storage Co.	70

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NO GOVERNMENT FAVOR  
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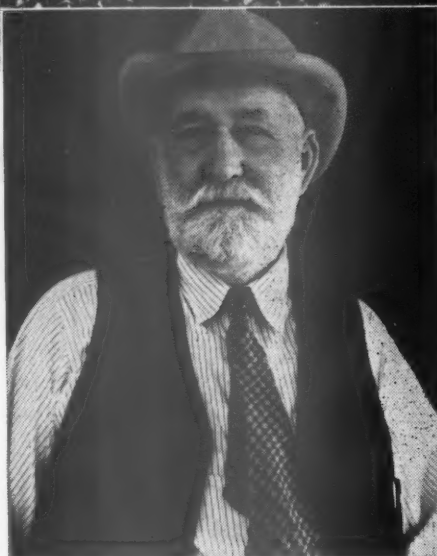
A Safeway Farm Reporter Interview



I wish you Western wool growers  
could have been along when I visited...

# THE LAND OF THE SMS

A. J. Swenson, old time cattleman, is general manager of the big Swenson Land and Cattle Company, with headquarters at Stamford, Texas. His son, Bill Swenson, is assistant general manager and another son, Rudolf, is active in keeping the Swenson herd in condition. Any Texas cattleman will tell you this Swenson outfit is one of the best operated and most successful in the whole Southwest. About 11,000 breeding cows and 850 herd bulls roam the 350,000 Swenson acres. They carry a brand famous since Texas longhorn days — SMS, with both S's reversed. A. J. Swenson is as active today as a youngster. He has been a director of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association for over 15 years



"We cattlemen give Safeway credit for doing a fine selling job on quality meat," A. J. Swenson told me. "Advertising that helps to increase beef consumption is something all cattle producers need and appreciate — and we get it all year-round from Safeway"

By a unique mail order system the Swensons ship annually over 4500 head of Hereford calves and yearlings on cash sale to feed-lot buyers all over the corn belt, and as far away as New York and West Virginia. SMS cattle have such a fine reputation buyers order them sight-unseen, and seldom come to the ranches. The Swensons give every buyer the full strength of production — never ship selected loads. Re-orders are regular

## SOME OF A. J. SWENSON'S VIEWS...

**ON PRODUCTION:** "For the past 5 years we've had a 95% average calf crop, the result of keeping our breeding herd in top condition. We don't sell any heifers until we've selected the top-end for replacement in our own herd. And we cull deep, weeding out barren cows as fast as we find them.

"To each breeding cow we provide 20 acres of good pasture and never allow our animals to get too thin. We set a limit of 16 cows to the bull. And finally, to improve our line, we

keep on the lookout for outstanding pure-bred Hereford bulls. We gladly pay a price for them.

**ON MARKETING:** "To hold our customers we know we have to give them cattle that are right in uniformity, quality and weight.

"And as I see it, Safeway and the other chain stores work on this same principle. They give folks something they want — good quality foods at a money-saving — and still pay the producer his full market return. I say that's sound marketing."

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## CONTENTS

VOLUME XXX

January, 1940

NUMBER 1

# The National Wool Grower

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F. R. Marshall, Editor

Irene Young, Assistant Editor

## REGULAR DEPARTMENTS

	Page
Cover Photograph by Chas. J. Belden	
Around the Range Country.....	19
With the Women's Auxiliaries.....	27
National Wool Marketing Corporation News Bulletin.....	28
The Lamb Markets .....	50
Big Gates on Little Hinges.....	65

## SPECIAL ARTICLES

Wool Growers to Casper.....	5
The Secretary's Report .....	7
Changed Status of the Farm Credit Administration.....	16
The Price of Australian Wool.....	18
National Grange and Farm Bureau Resolutions on Trade Agreements and Agricultural Credits.....	21
Acres and Animals .....	22
The Texas Convention.....	25
Chief Forester Passes.....	26
75 Years of the National Wool Growers Association.....	31
Recollections and Tributes .....	47
Colorado Lamb Week .....	62
International Wool Show Winnings.....	64
More About Coyote Control.....	66
Predatory Animal Kill .....	68
Meeting of American Hampshire Association.....	76

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Texas, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members in the United States and Canada \$1.50 per year; foreign, \$2.00 per year.

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# Wool Growers to Casper



Masonic Temple in Casper, in which the convention sessions will be held.

THERE will be much more than a Diamond Jubilee at Casper, Wyoming. Growers are encouraged by improvement in the wool market. Important developments are in the making—or in the offing. State associations affiliated with the National have varied ideas as to what the sheep industry should approve, request, or oppose in national legislative affairs or in executive policies.

There are battles in committee rooms over what the position of the sheepmen should be on tariff-making, administration of agricultural credits, grazing on government lands and a host of other topics, one or more of which directly touch the daily operations of every sheep owner. Usually there is a meeting of minds and the reports brought to the convention floor state clearly and forcibly what legislation or governmental action should be accorded the wool and lamb producers in consideration of the rights and interests of all the people. That's why conventions are held.

But Casper hospitality and the entertainment planned will be strong rivals for the time and attention of committee members and the hundreds who listen to every word of every program number.

## Getting There

Rawlins, Billings, and Cheyenne are the railway gateways. Those from Montana and the Northwest will use the Burlington Road. Casper is 220 miles north of Cheyenne and 300 miles south of Billings.

From the Southwest the route lies through Denver and then an eleven-hour night ride to Casper via Cheyenne.

For those traveling east on the Union Pacific, there will be bus service from Rawlins, Wyoming. A three-hour ride across country saves about 400 miles from the rail route via Cheyenne.

## January 23, 24, 25, 1940 National Wool Growers Association Diamond Jubilee Convention

The Wyoming Wool Growers Association has arranged for special bus service leaving Rawlins at 4 P. M., January 22, and arriving at Casper at 7 P. M. Regular buses of the Wyoming Motor Ways leave Rawlins at 9 A. M.

Round-trip railroad fares from different points are set up in the table.

The accompanying tentative draft of the convention program lists the various attractive entertainment features already arranged by the Casper people.

### CONVENTION PROGRAM

(Subject to Change)

Monday, January 22

(Henning Hotel)

- 10 A.M.—Meeting of Committee on Predatory Animals.
- 1 P.M.—Meeting of Committee on Wool Marketing.
- 3 P.M.—Session of Executive Committee.
- 6 P.M.—Executive Committee and Other Visitors, Dinner Guests of Casper Chamber of Commerce.

### Convention Sessions

Tuesday, January 23

- 9 A.M.—Registration, Henning Hotel.
- 10 A.M.—Music.
- Invocation: Father Barge.
- Address of Welcome: Mayor Cowan of Casper.
- Address: The Honorable Nels Smith, Governor of Wyoming.
- Response to the Address of Welcome: W. D. Gilbert, President, Montana Wool Growers Association.
- President's Annual Address: R. C. Rich, Burley, Idaho.
- Address: Mrs. Robert Naylor, President, Women's National Auxiliary.
- The Work of 75 Years: S. W. McClure, Bliss, Idaho.
- Appointment of Committees.
- 2 P.M.—Music.
- Secretary's Report: F. R. Marshall.
- Balance in Agriculture: Mac Hoke, Pendleton, Oregon.
- Why Some People Don't Eat Lamb: R. O. Roth, National Live Stock and Meat Board.
- Address: N. C. Warren, President, Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association.
- Lamb Trails from Range to Consumer: John T. Caine III.
- 4 P.M.—Tea and Reception for the Ladies, Crystal Room, Gladstone Hotel.
- 4 P.M.—Dutch Lunch at Townsend Hotel.
- 8 P.M.—Western Movies: Charles J. Belden.



## Wednesday, January 24

## 10 A.M.—Music.

A Sheep Herder's Delusion: Thomas J. Wolfe, Robbers Roost Ranch, Wyoming.

Administration of the Taylor Grazing Act: R. H. Rutledge, Washington, D. C.

Administration of National Forest Grazing: Walter F. Dutton, Washington, D. C.

Discussion.

## 1 P.M.—Ladies' Luncheon and Bridge, Townsend Hotel.

## 2 P.M.—Music.

The Wool Market: Dean J. A. Hill, University of Wyoming.

Address: J. H. Lemmon, President, National Wool Marketing Corporation.

National Farm Credit Policy: F. F. Hill, Ex-Governor, Farm Credit Administration.

Address: John Holmes, President, Swift and Company.

## 6:30 P.M.—Banquet, Henning and Other Hotels.

## 9:00 P.M.—Dancing, Crystal Room, Gladstone Hotel.

## Thursday, January 25

## 10 A.M.—Music.

A Fair Policy on Big Game: H. L. Shantz, Washington, D. C.

Discussion.

Predatory Animal Control: D. D. Green, Washington, D. C.

Discussion.

Address: Dr. John Lee Coulter, Washington, D. C.

Report of Committee on Predatory Animals.

Report of Committee on Wool Marketing.

## 2 P.M.—Reports of Committees: Lamb Marketing, Forest Grazing, Public Domain Grazing.

Election of Officers.

Unfinished Business. New Business.

## CASPER ENTERTAINMENT

Entertainment for all, unusual and attractive, is being provided in great abundance by the people of Casper, for the guests of the 75th annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association. Mr. Robert Grieve is chairman of the general committee on arrangements and Mrs. Thomas Cooper heads the ladies' committee. January 22—6 P.M.—Dinner for Executive Committee. January 23—4 P.M.—Tea and Reception for the Ladies in the Crystal Room of the Gladstone Hotel.

4 P.M.—Dutch Lunch at the Henning Hotel

8 P.M.—Showing of the Famous Charles J. Belden Moving Pictures

January 24—1 P.M.—Luncheon and Bridge for the Ladies

6:30 P. M.—Banquet at the Henning and Other Hotels

9 P.M.—Dancing in the Crystal Room, Gladstone Hotel

January 25—Breakfast for the Ladies at the Townsend Hotel

## HOTEL RESERVATIONS

There are three modern and commodious hotels at one intersection in Casper, as announced in the December Wool Grower. To avoid confusion, room reservations are being handled through the Chamber of Commerce and all requests should be addressed to N. J. Leonard, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Casper, Wyoming.

## Convention Railroad Fares

FIRST-CLASS round-trip fares are shown below from the points indicated to Casper, Wyoming. From western points on the Union Pacific, two fares are listed, one to Rawlins and the other to Casper via Cheyenne. The round-trip bus fare from Rawlins to Casper will be approximately \$7.50. Please consult your local agent or state association secretary for details and other information.

## WASHINGTON:

Ellensburg	\$53.85
Yakima	52.20
Walla Walla	49.85
Spokane	41.60

## MONTANA:

Deer Lodge	27.30
Helena	25.60
Great Falls	25.40

## WYOMING:

Cheyenne	10.05
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## COLORADO:

Denver	14.85
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## TEXAS:

Fort Worth	49.90
San Angelo	49.15
Del Rio	70.00

## ARIZONA:

Phoenix	62.95
Flagstaff	55.20

## NEW MEXICO:

Albuquerque	37.00
Roswell	54.05

## OREGON:

	Rawlins	Casper via Cheyenne
Pendleton	39.60	\$57.35
Portland	49.25	67.05
Bend	51.30	69.10
Lakeview	47.45	62.75

## CALIFORNIA:

San Francisco	49.15	66.95
Red Bluff	48.30	66.20
Fresno	49.15	66.95

## NEVADA:

Reno	38.65	55.95
Elko	24.30	42.10

## IDAHO:

Boise	27.65	45.45
Idaho Falls	19.45	37.20

## UTAH:

Salt Lake City	15.70	33.50
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# The Secretary's Report

## 1865 to 1939

ON the 75th anniversary it is appropriate to refer to the work and status of the association in the early days. It will be helpful to do so. The history of the organization and the succession of men who guided its earlier development are outlined elsewhere in this issue of the National Wool Grower and are scheduled for presentation before the convention. Here I shall refer only to some of the high points of the activities, accomplishments and growth of the National Wool Growers Association, and very briefly.

From 1865 until 1903 meetings were held only for special purposes. Many of them were held in Washington, D. C., when tariff matters were under consideration. Our association was spokesman for the wool growing industry during the discussion and writing of the tariff laws enacted in 1867, 1883, 1890, 1894, 1913, 1921, 1922, and 1930. In 1894 and 1913 wool was placed on the free list.

At no time has any rate of duty been prescribed for application upon imported supplies, or any other provision enacted concerning wool that was not justifiable and necessary from the standpoint of the welfare of all the people. The fact that domestic production does not yet regularly equal requirements is chiefly due to the periods of free trade or insufficient protection and to the great uncertainty about continuation of protection that has commonly existed.

When the association headquarters were moved to the West, the range sheep industry needed to be vocal at Washington and to cooperate with government officials in formulating policies and drafting regulations for the handling of livestock upon grazing lands that had been placed in national forest reservations. Soon after that the officers found it necessary to speak for wool growers concerning enactment and enforcement of laws governing the handling of livestock upon railroad trains, the 28-hour law. Soon after that schedules of freight rates upon sheep and wool were being constructed and the industry could not afford to be without representation in such proceedings. Freight rates would be much higher than they now are if the association had not participated, at heavy expense, in the determination of freight rates at many times in earlier years and in 1923 when wool rates were revised, also from 1929 to 1932 when livestock rates were undergoing adjustment, an adjustment which is not yet complete and requires attention almost continuously.

From 1927 to 1933 there was a long-drawn-out series of negotiations over fees charged for grazing upon national forest lands. This was finally worked out to the advantage of stockmen.

In 1921, under a new federal law, machinery was started for determination of charges for stockyard and commission sales services. The association has participated in numerous proceedings carried on by the branch of the gov-

ernment charged with the enforcement of this law, and is frequently in touch with the officials in connection with stockyard affairs.

Then in 1933 a new group of federal activities was inaugurated which demanded further appearances at Washington and testimony and negotiation, mainly to forestall the placing of "compensatory taxes" upon wool under powers given the Secretary of Agriculture by the original Agricultural Adjustment Act. Under the same law there were also official conferences upon wool marketing agreements. And under N.R.A. there was consideration of a proposed wool marketing code.

In 1935 some of the practical problems of wool marketing, as affecting growers, were recognized by the United States Senate. A special committee that was named conducted a two-year investigation, upon the basis of which public hearings were held in 1938 and concluded in October 1939. The committee has not yet submitted to the Senate its findings or recommendations for regulatory legislation.

To this multiplicity of federal government matters in which the sheep industry was compelled to be represented, two more were added by enactment of the Taylor Grazing Law and the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, in 1934. Since that year the association has filed briefs and presented testimony in connection with trade agreements under negotiation with France, Canada, Belgium, United Kingdom, Argentina and Uruguay. In each case proposals under consideration would have directly or indirectly lowered the prices of lamb and wool. We have not escaped impairment of the wool duties. Terms of agreements with the two countries last named have not been published but there is good prospect of retaining a substantial part of the effectiveness of the wool rates until the inequitable trade agreement policy has been abandoned.

All those familiar with these matters that have engaged the organization, particularly in the last thirty years, readily assert that the sheep industry could not possibly have reached its present extent and status in the absence of the organization which has been its spokesman. Through most of the years in which the rate of domestic wool consumption permitted the tariff to be effective, growers have received materially higher prices than could otherwise have prevailed. Even though lamb markets have averaged distressingly low since 1930, that condition has resulted from increased production, and would have been much more serious under large imports of lamb, which were only prevented by the tariff secured through organization work.

Representation by the association in numerous other lines, some of which have been named have aided in lowering costs of transportation and marketing, and in advancing the quality of such essential services.

Since 1903 the association has maintained an office in the West and employed a secretary. Salaries have not been

paid to any other officials. At times traffic counsel has been employed, but the total payment for legal advice and assistance has not amounted to as much as the value of two cars of lambs. Only in recent years has there been more than one office assistant in the association's employ. Now there are two. The maximum expenditure for these activities in one year was \$20,989.19, spent in 1938. The average for the last five years has been \$18,098.10. Expenditures in 1939 amounted to \$20,666.62.

So much of history has been sketched to permit a proper view of present and future opportunities and requirements to be met by organized producers of wool and lamb.

The course of affairs at Washington will determine the amount of work necessary to be done there. It now appears that further efforts will be necessary to preserve present agricultural credit facilities. Some aspect of the tariff seems likely to be at issue. The national policy toward agriculture is far from settled. We may need again to be on the defensive against special taxation, forms of control of production or land use. Work of this class can be continued in the interest of the industry under the present state of our organization and finances. The cost of the lines of work that have been mentioned here can probably be met by budgets of the same size as provided for recent years, namely \$30,000.

There are other lines of work which many individuals and organizations urge us to initiate but which cannot be sensibly started under the present size of the budget. These lines of work are: the promotion of lamb consumption and education of more people to use lamb, and the advertising of wool to secure a better and more general understanding of its advantages.

The first of these problems, lamb consumption, has been before the National Wool Growers Association more or less actively since 1930. For a longer time collections (now 25 cents per car) have been made at most markets for support of the work of the National Live Stock and Meat Board. That institution has done a wonderful work. Partly with its aid, and in cooperation with the lamb feeders' organization, there have been a number of national and emergency campaigns to promote the larger use of lamb. But this type of work can not meet the basic needs of the lamb raisers. They are confronted with a situation under which 50 per cent of the lamb supply is consumed in ten cities. The people of those cities will buy their usual large amount of lamb at prices profitable to producers. Under the pressure of larger supplies and lower prices they will buy still more. But what the lamb raisers must have, if they are to remain in business, is a reasonably steady outlet for all their production, and to get away from having lamb forced, so much of the time, upon a restricted market on the basis of prices that permit no profit to the producer. Such a better condition can be brought about by carefully planned activities for direct contact and educational work with retailers and consumers who do not now handle or buy lamb. Such work costs money but would more than return its cost to those who raise lambs. For two years the National Association has been trying, with scant results, to arrange for

collection at the markets of additional funds for use in the job of increasing the number of lamb consumers.

It is now apparent that those who produce lamb have a choice of two things: to put their money directly into this work, or to take all the chances of permanently low prices for lambs.

Wool prices of the last ten years have averaged the lowest of this century. Of course agricultural and some other commodities as well have been low in price as a result of prolonged unfavorable economic conditions. But in the case of wool, cheaper but less meritorious fibers have taken a part of the market. Apart from the question of competitive fibers there would be a larger use of wool at reasonable prices if its real qualities and value were better understood. Wool growers of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa have set up the International Wool Secretariat and are spending \$250,000 per year on educational and publicity work for wool. Fifty thousand dollars of this has been spent in the United States, not for foreign wool, but for educational work on the good qualities of wool. The only contribution from American growers was that of sponsoring, by the National Wool Growers Association, of the presentation of woolen material manufactured in the United States, from American wool, from which was made one of the dresses worn by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth of England, while visiting in this country.

Undoubtedly the price of wool could be advanced by proper educational work. The tariff could be made fully effective for a much larger part of the time. Here again, the only certain way of obtaining funds to be invested in educational work is through direct support of the growers themselves.

## Association Work in 1939

In this condensed discussion of last year's work, the subjects are taken up in the order of their appearance in the printed summary of the reports of convention committees at the 1939 meeting, which was printed as The Platform and Program of the National Wool Growers Association. In all matters that come up for consideration or action during the year the association's officers are guided by the instructions contained in the reports officially adopted in convention.

### Department of Conservation

In a report under this heading last year the convention opposed transfer of the Forest Service to any other department of the government. There has been no action in that connection. The association has expressed its opposition at the White House and elsewhere on several occasions. By the terms of the reorganization law passed last February, the President has power to so transfer government offices or bureaus. Two rather comprehensive plans of reorganization were submitted to Congress by the President and have gone into effect.

Through correspondence with Senator Pittman in March the President had indicated that the idea of transferring the Forest Service was not being entertained. On May 9,

(Continued on page 13)



# Officers

## National Wool Growers Association

### 75th Anniversary



*R. C. Rich, Idaho  
President*



*Sylvan J. Pauly, Montana  
Vice President*



*F. A. Ellenwood, California  
Honorary President*



*T. J. Drumheller, Washington  
Vice President*



*F. R. Marshall  
Secretary-Treasurer*



*C. B. Wardlaw, Texas  
Vice President*

# Affiliated State Wool Growers Associations

*Presidents and Secretaries of the State Wool Growers' Associations Affiliated with the National. President Walter Cunningham and Secretary Carl Scheidegger of the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association, which became associated with the National Association the past year, are not shown.*



*Lou Charlebois, President  
Arizona Wool Growers Assn.*



*Marshall Bond, President  
California Wool Growers Assn.*



*M. E. Noonan, President  
Colorado Wool Growers Assn.*



*Jerrie W. Lee, Secretary  
Arizona Wool Growers Assn.*



*W. P. Wing, Secretary  
California Wool Growers Assn.*



*W. C. Osborn, Secretary  
Colorado Wool Growers Assn.*



*Merle L. Drake, President  
Idaho Wool Growers Assn.*



*W. G. Gilbert, President  
Montana Wool Growers Assn.*



*Leo Hahn, President  
Oregon Wool Growers Assn.*



*M. C. Claar, Secretary  
Idaho Wool Growers Assn.*



*Floyd W. Lee, President  
New Mexico Wool Growers Assn.  
(Miss Isabel Benson is Secretary.)*



*Walter A. Holt, Secretary  
Oregon Wool Growers Assn.*



*Paul Etchepare, Secretary  
Montana Wool Growers Assn.*



*Gordon Griswold, President  
Nevada Wool Growers Assn.*



*Jerry Sheehan, Secretary  
Nevada Wool Growers Assn.*





*Don Clyde, President  
Utah Wool Growers, Inc.*



*A. E. Lawson, Secretary  
Washington Wool Growers Assn.  
(President Drumheller is a vice president  
of the National Association)*



*E. S. Mayer, President  
Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Assn.*



*G. W. Cunningham, Secretary  
Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Assn.*



*Jas. A. Hooper, Secretary  
Utah Wool Growers, Inc.*



*John A. Reed, President  
Wyoming Wool Growers Assn.*



*J. B. Wilson, Secretary  
Wyoming Wool Growers Assn.*

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## The Secretary's Report

(Continued from page 8)

however, when the second reorganization plan was transmitted, reference was made to the Forest Service in relation to work of the Department of the Interior and the President said that matter might be dealt with in a further reorganization report. Such a report may be made to the Congress in January.

### Reciprocal Trade Agreements

During the year the Department of State started the negotiation of new trade agreements with Argentine and Uruguay. Hearings were also held on a proposed revision of the agreement with Belgium. Official announcement of the terms of these agreements may have been made by the time the convention is held.

Reduction of the present duty (29 cents) on 44's wools and coarser grades was proposed in the negotiations with Argentine and Uruguay. Our association filed briefs with statistical material and presented witnesses to oppose such reductions before the committee set up by the Department of State to afford opportunity for interested parties to introduce their views and relevant material. Proposals under the reopened negotiations with Belgium included further lowering of duties on carbonized nolls and garnetted wastes. These were also protested.

It is known that serious conversations have been held with representatives of Australia concerning a possible trade agreement with that country. Apparently there was a difference of opinion regarding the amount of reduction in the duty on fine wools. There had been no announcement of official negotiations at the time war was declared. It is not likely that negotiations with Australia will be taken up until after the end of the war.

During 1939 there was a large increase in imports of rags and other wastes as a result of lowered duties provided for all countries through the agreement with the United Kingdom, which became effective on January 1, 1939.

The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act is due to expire on June 12, 1940. In all probability the Congress will be asked to extend the law. At first intended and proposed to aid in the export of our agricultural surpluses, the trade agreement policy has accomplished very little along that line. Rather, agricultural imports have been facilitated in exchange for opportunities to increase our industrial exports. This is a reversal of the plan and policy of protection that was coming to be recognized as best for the United States. It is apparent that the effect of recent phases of the trade agreement plan upon agriculture has so aroused members of Congress as to make it very doubtful whether the coming session will vote to extend the authority to make tariff laws by executive action.

A requirement for ratification of trade agreements by the Senate would be an improvement over present procedure. It would have the serious objection of being likely, since voting would be done on rates of duty for one country

at a time, to work injustices to some sections or industries, such as does not occur when the entire import duty structure is presented and debated in its entirety.

### Processing Taxes

The convention last year expressed opposition to any form of processing or excise taxes upon livestock. That question has not been active but is likely to be so early in 1940. The Secretary of Agriculture proposes that funds for benefit payments to farmers, now being supplied from the United States Treasury, shall be obtained through a "certificate plan" under which processors of some crops would contribute to the fund from which the farm payments are made, thereby relieving the general tax fund.

### Cost of Handling Livestock

The Department of Agriculture continues to approve some increases in yardage and commission rates at public livestock markets. In most cases there has been a ruling or a decision as to the value of the property and as to the operating expenses that should be defrayed through charges collected. Under the department's system of adjusting service charges so as to ensure a specified rate of earning on investment, or the meeting of variable expense items, it seems impossible to avoid approval of increases in rates charged whenever showing is made that operating costs are higher than they were at the time the basic scales at a particular market were established. On the other hand, such increases have no regard for the ability of the shipper to pay, or for the fact that higher charges may lower the volume of receipts and that fact be used to bring about another raise of service charges.

### Freight Rates

Under instruction of the last convention the officers continued to oppose the plan of the railroads to compel payment of the fat stock rate on feeder animals with the theoretical possibility of securing a 15 per cent refund in the few cases in which proof could be made that the feeder of the stock sent them to the final market by rail. Hearings by the Interstate Commerce Commission were continued into 1939. The examiner's proposed report was unfavorable to shippers and seemed planned to suggest that a proper solution of the question of freight rates on feeder livestock would be the establishment of a single rate for fat and feeder animals, such rate to be higher than that recently in effect for feeders and lower than existing rates on fat stock. Under the legal status of the proceeding the I.C.C. could not require such an arrangement. The usual exceptions to the examiner's report were filed. There was oral argument before the I.C.C. in November and final ruling is expected to be made early in 1940.

In the exceptions filed and the argument presented, important objections to approval of the carriers' proposal were introduced before the Commission. If the decision is favorable to the livestock interests, it must be expected still other requests will be presented for the railroads and further proceedings made necessary.

The association has been ably represented in this case by Charles E. Blaine, and the expense shared with the American National Live Stock Association.

The United States Supreme Court rendered a decision which disposes of the attempt of the Chicago Union Stock Yards Company to have control of charges for unloading stock at the markets transferred from the Interstate Commerce Commission to the Department of Agriculture. Such change of jurisdiction would have resulted in an increased expense to shippers.

### *Railway Legislation*

A bill carrying a codification of the Interstate Commerce Act with amendments to the old bill has passed both branches of Congress as S:2009. There are many differences in the two bills, however, and the conference committee will have difficult work in completing the measure. There is considerable objection to a provision contained in both bills, under which intercoastal steamship rates, and freights on inland waterways, would be placed under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Senate bill would give the Interstate Commerce Commission authority to require the publication of rates for joint-line hauls. In some cases, livestock is now moved by circuitous routes in order to hold the entire haul to the originating line.

### *Labor*

Amendments to the federal wages and hours law failed to pass the last session of Congress. As drafted and likely soon to pass, these amendments will specifically exempt livestock operations. Official interpretation of the provisions of the law have caused extra expense in processing operations in connection with what is construed as "over time" work.

In one case it was officially ruled that sheep shearing is covered by the National Labor Relations Act. Here again, pending amendments, which are likely to be passed, are framed to exempt employees of wool growers from control by a law really designed to apply to industrial employment.

Amendments to the Social Security Act have definitely provided that after January 1, 1940, payments shall not be made by employers of sheep shearers.

### *Lamb Marketing*

One year ago the report of the committee on lamb marketing, as adopted, asked for prosecution of the investigation of buying practices of the packing industry under the case that had been scheduled as B.A.I. Docket 909. Very little progress has been made by the Department of Agriculture in this proceeding. We are informed that great difficulty has been experienced by the officials in securing as witnesses, packer employees who can or will give information on transactions which the government wished to consider in its examination.

For most markets the Agricultural Marketing Service

now reports the total receipts and the number on sale. This meets the request made last year in this connection.

It was also recommended that, in 1939, the association should use at least \$3000 in developing a more effective and direct plan of increasing the number of lamb consumers, particularly in cities in which per capita consumption of lamb amounts to only about 5 per cent of that of other cities. In order to learn more about retailer attitudes and the meat buying customs of non-lamb users a retailer and consumer survey was begun. On advice of the Institute of American Meat Packers, Kansas City was chosen for the study. Details of the facts found have been reported in the National Wool Grower. It was found that lamb was used in less than 52 per cent of the homes and those were chiefly in the higher income class. And in those homes serving of lamb more than once a week was the exception. Also 90 per cent of lamb users expressed a preference for chops and legs.

Following completion of the preliminary survey, and on the basis of the information gathered, a plan of promotion was drawn up under which direct contacts are to be made with housewives through serving of cooked lamb to customers of non-delivery retail stores, and at the same time having a demonstrator give instruction upon good methods of cooking lamb.

Unfortunately, the association's income in 1939 was too low to permit inauguration of the newer style of promotional work. Costs of the survey work were paid from the proceeds of collections made at the Denver market in the amount of 75 cents per car of sheep or lambs. Of this, the regular 25 cents is placed by the National Live Stock and Meat Board in its general fund and 50 cents is used for special work for lamb. This is in accordance with requests made by the association in 1938 and 1939.

Efforts have been made throughout the year to arrange for similar collections at other markets, but with very little success as yet. It is not improbable that a much needed and sound plan of promoting lamb consumption will have to depend on funds obtained from regular dues payments.

### *Wool Marketing*

We were informed in September by the Chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration that the results of the first part of the investigation of the operations of the wool top futures market would be completed in November, but the report is not yet available. We have hoped that this investigation would settle many questions as to the actual effect of operations in wool top futures upon prices for spot wools.

Loans on 1939 wools were again made available through the Commodity Credit Corporation. This corporation has now been placed entirely within the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture. At the end of the year, loans had been made only upon 2,565,000 pounds. This small use of the loan may be an unfavorable factor in attempting to have these facilities made available on 1940 wools.



The Fabric Labeling Act passed the Senate in May, 1939, and is now upon the House Calendar. Mr. J. B. Wilson, who has devoted a great deal of time to this bill, will visit Washington prior to the convention and be able then to report to us as to the prospects of final passage. Some minor modifications have been accepted by the sponsors of the bill, but there is an excellent prospect that a very helpful measure will become effective soon.

The special Senate committee that was appointed in 1935 to investigate the production, transportation and marketing of wool completed its hearings in October. The full report of the investigators employed by the committee was presented, together with the opposing testimony of some dealer concerns. It was announced that the complete printed report of all the material and testimony introduced at the hearings would be available at the close of the year.

While the committee has made no announcement as to its intentions, it is probable that a measure will be proposed to provide such regulation or supervision as will do away with wrong practices in the handling of consignments.

There seems to be a growing interest in the necessity for wool promotion work. Undoubtedly, appreciation of the true qualities of wool has been obscured by heavily financed promotion of substitute fibers. Also, consumers generally are poorly informed as to the peculiar advantages of wool textiles.

Producers of other countries have appreciated this situation and, through the International Wool Secretariat, a very conservative and effective campaign of publicity has been initiated, as stated earlier in this report. The officials of the International Wool Secretariat naturally feel that American wool growers should participate in this work. There can be no question as to the desirability and value of such a program. The question in this country seems to rest entirely upon the devising of a plan of raising necessary finances.

### *Public Domain Grazing*

In compliance with the action of the last convention, the association set up a standing committee, the membership of which included a member from each public land state. It was expected that there would be opportunity during the year to confer with officials of the Division of Grazing regarding some administrative questions, and particularly in connection with changes in the Federal Range Code that were recommended by a special committee of the association in 1938.

In conference with the newly appointed officials who assumed administration of the Taylor Act late in 1938, the committee decided not to insist upon changes in the Code until these officers had had time to acquaint themselves fully with the conditions and problems in the various Taylor Grazing Districts. They have not yet indicated that the Code would be rewritten, though it is expected that many of the problems arising in different districts will be fairly handled by administrative action. We

are expecting more definite announcement from the Division of Grazing at our 75th Annual Convention.

### *Forest Grazing*

During the year, final decisions as to upper and lower limits of numbers of livestock grazed under forest permits were worked out for all but one state. The action taken regarding limits seems to have had the approval of most, but not all, permittees.

The Secretary of Agriculture has also approved the new statement of the grazing policy to be followed by the Forest Service.

There was some reduction in grazing fees for 1939, due to the fact that in 1938 the markets were lower than those in 1937. This adjustment is made annually in accordance with the plan worked out in 1933 by the Forest Service in consultation with the livestock associations.

Upon the passage of the Reorganization Bill in February, 1939, the question arose as to the possibility of the President's using the power granted by the bill to transfer the Forest Service away from the Department of Agriculture. The officers of the association have lent their support to the retention of the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture. As previously stated, in March, correspondence published as having passed between the President and Senator Pittman of Nevada seemed to show that there was no likelihood of transfer. Subsequently, in a message to Congress which accompanied the second reorganization plan, the President indicated that the question was still under advisement, and said that a further report might be made early in the second session of the present Congress.

The untimely death of Chief Forester F. A. Silcox has removed an executive who was capable and courageous, and whose policies and attitudes were always consistent with the public interest and the welfare of those who are partly dependent upon the forest resources.

### *Predatory Animals*

During the first half of the year, the association officials cooperated closely with the Biological Survey, and with other organizations, in an effort to secure the allotment of a larger fund for the Survey's work in controlling predatory animals. The Agricultural Subcommittee of the House refused to approve any increase. In the Senate, an increase of \$100,000 was voted, but was reduced to \$50,000 in the final conference between the two branches of Congress. The amount available to the Biological Survey during the present fiscal year for predatory animal and rodent control work is \$650,000. Most of the increase has been devoted to work on predators.

Subsequently, efforts were made to obtain an official recommendation of one million dollars for this work during the fiscal year, 1941, this amount having been authorized by action of Congress in 1931.

The official estimates have not been submitted to the Congress, as this report is written and it is not known what figure was recommended to Congress by the Bureau of the Budget for predatory animal control work in the next fiscal year.

### 1939 INCOME

Below are shown the 1939 quotas and the payments received by the National Wool Growers Association from the state associations affiliated with it.

State	Quota	Amount Received(1)
Arizona	\$ 798.00	\$
California	3,980.00	1,981.28
Colorado	1,933.00	1,941.00
Idaho	2,114.00	2,114.00
Montana	3,387.00	533.00
New Mexico	2,553.00	42.50
Oregon	2,345.00	2,000.00
Texas	5,427.00	5,431.00
Utah	2,675.00	2,693.00
Washington	721.00	721.00
Wyoming	4,067.00	3,508.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$30,000.00</b>	<b>\$20,964.78</b>
Nevada		250.00
South Dakota		126.00
From Other States		44.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$21,384.78</b>

(1) Includes Due Paid by Individuals Direct to National

### SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

#### Conventions

Idaho Wool Growers Association:  
Boise, January 4-6, 1940

Oregon Wool Growers Association:  
Burns, January 8-9, 1940

Washington Wool Growers Association:  
Yakima, January 11-12, 1940

American National Live Stock Association:  
Denver, January 11-13, 1940

Montana Wool Growers Association:  
Helena, January 15-17, 1940

Utah Wool Growers Association: Salt  
Lake City, January 18-19, 1940

Utah Wool Marketing Association: Salt  
Lake City, January 20, 1940

National Wool Growers Association:  
Casper, Wyoming, January 23-25, 1940

New Mexico Wool Growers Association:  
Albuquerque, February 8-9, 1940

#### Shows

Ogden Live Stock Show: Ogden, Utah,  
January 5-11, 1940

National Western Live Stock Show:  
Denver, January 13-20, 1940

## Changed Status of the Farm Credit Administration

**I**MPAIRMENT of the standing, and of the service rendered by the Farm Credit Administration seems certain to result from recent executive actions at Washington.

Governor F. F. Hill resigned on December 20 after an extended disagreement with Secretary Wallace over agricultural loan policies and administration. The Secretary immediately appointed Dr. A. G. Black, former professor with the Iowa State College, and for some years connected with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the marketing and regulatory work of the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Black has been a strong supporter of all the agricultural activities of recent years in connection with production

control and benefit payments. It now seems certain that the loaning service formerly carried on by the Farm Credit Administration as an independent agency will be merged and closely associated with the other undertakings of the Department of Agriculture.

Nearly all of those familiar with recent agricultural loaning activities conducted through the Farm Credit Administration are of the opinion that it should have continued to operate separately and distinct from the Department of Agriculture. It is strongly feared that under the new administration the credit policy will be liberalized to the extent of making loans not clearly justifiable on the basis of collateral value and the ability of the borrower

to pay out. Such a result is likely to shake the confidence of the investing public that has heretofore purchased the debentures through which the Farm Credit Administration has raised its funds for loaning for agricultural purposes. It also seems probable that the carrying out of the new policy will soon result in losses to the F.C.A., and necessitate either direct financial support through Congress, or a reduction in the extent of service possible to be given.

The change came about in this way. In February, under the Reorganization Bill, the Congress granted wide powers to the President to reorganize government bureaus. It came as a great surprise when, as a part of his first reor-

ganization plan submitted to Congress in April, there was included an order for the placing of the Farm Credit Administration in the Department of Agriculture, and thereby removing its independent status. There had been no discussion of the question, and it was generally felt that there had been some misunderstanding or error which would later be corrected. Various agricultural organizations interested themselves to prevent the possibility of impairment of the status of the Farm Credit Administration through having its affairs and operations intertwined with the financial policies being carried on by the Department of Agriculture. As a result, Secretary Wallace issued a statement on May 22 in which he said:

The Farm Credit Administration, including the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, will not become an integral part of the Department of Agriculture. The responsibility for carrying out the many federal statutes which form the basis for several types of farm credit, for the formation and execution of operating policy, for control of fiscal, personnel, legal, informational, and related affairs will remain with the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. It is through such controls and procedures that the head of an agency discharges his public responsibility. Therefore, to this extent, the Farm Credit Administration will be an autonomous federal agency as heretofore. \* \* \*

While the supervision of credit facilities in the farm field is closely related to the other agricultural land uses of the Federal Government, it also has an equally important relation to the work of the Treasury Department and of the federal loan agencies. Furthermore not all of the functions of the institutions and corporations under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration are exclusively governmental in character. The Farm Credit Administration exercises a type of federal supervision over these agencies quite unlike the usual federal supervision where the organizations and controls are wholly governmental. Supervising as it does many different types of organizations—involving among other things, more than 8,000 corporations—the Farm Credit Administration does not seem to be adapted to complete identification with the Department. The relationships involved can be handled best by a continuation of its present method of operation, with the Secretary of Agriculture exercising a coordinating supervision in only the broadest and most general way.

Subsequent to publication of this statement, Secretary Wallace appears to have changed his mind. First it be-

gan to be rumored that he did not approve of the policy of foreclosure on land or other loans, as was being followed in a very considerate and conservative fashion by the Farm Credit Administration. Later on he appeared to feel that the credit facilities of the government should be more closely related to the land use activities of his department.

While in May the Secretary had volunteered the statement that the Farm Credit Administration would be allowed to continue its former policies and methods of operation, in November he took a different position. Under the President's transfer order, the Secretary had full legal power, though, presumably, it would not be exercised in ways not approved by the President. The President's approval of the recent shift is indicated by his acceptance of the resignation of Governor Hill. The Governor resisted the pressure from the Department of Agriculture as long as possible in the hope that the policy of extending agricultural credit under safe financing methods could be continued.

The record of the United States Government in connection with agricultural finances from 1916 to the present time is one of the bright spots in governmental activities. In that year, the Federal Farm Loan Board was established for the making of land loans. The land loan service has been conducted separately as a part of the subsequent larger scope of the loaning machinery. On December 1, 1938, the Federal Land Banks had outstanding 628,781 farm loans in the amount of \$1,982,224,007. Payment of these loans is not guaranteed by the government. Under recent legislation, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation was created for a special service in making commissioner loans, of which, at the end of 1938 there were outstanding, 448,080 loans in the amount of \$752,850,796. The government guarantees these commissioner loans.

In 1923, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks were established by act of Congress with authority and facilities for issuing debentures and discounting loan paper for agricultural credit corporations, which necessarily had to be organized with private capital. The pur-

pose of Intermediate Credit Banks was to provide permanent facilities for financial service such as was rendered in 1921 by the War Finance Corporation. At that time, most banks found themselves unable to renew or continue short term agriculture or livestock paper because of the shrinkage in their deposits. The War Finance Corporation relieved the banks of a large volume of this paper, and when the corporation was closed, there was a balance on hand. In 1923 it was felt that the facilities of the Intermediate Credit Banks would forestall another such situation as had developed in agricultural finance in 1920. However, as stated, the facilities of these banks were not very largely employed.

In 1932, a situation developed in agricultural financing similar to that which had existed in 1920. As an emergency measure, Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations were set up and came to the aid of the banks, farmers and stockmen. Then in 1933 agricultural credit facilities were combined to form the Farm Credit Administration. At the same time, provision was made for the organization and work of Production Credit Associations. Under the new law, the government could loan capital to organizations of farmers or stockmen desiring to set up a Production Credit Association. Five hundred and forty-six Production Credit Associations are now in existence. Capital stock has been contributed by 262,689 stockholders in the amount of \$14,988,202. These organizations still have capital stock amounting to 76 million dollars advanced by the government, which is being retired from earnings through loaning operations. Ninety-eight P.C.A.'s located in 13 western states, including Texas, at the close of 1938, were carrying 29,110 farm crop and livestock loans amounting to \$60,195,000. This furnished a very substantial part of the agricultural credit needs of the western area; in addition to this there was carried by the Farm Credit Administration, 11,660 loans amounting to 11 million dollars which still were in the hands of Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations, most of which are being transferred to Production Credit Associations as improve-



ment in financial status warrants considering them as normal loans.

While at the present time banks of deposit are in a position to care for agricultural loans, under conditions like those of 1920 and 1931 when deposits shrunk, stockmen would again need the services of the F.C.A.; and now no further legislation would be needed to make the service available. It is because of this safety under the F.C.A. and the lower rates of interest that so many farmers and stockmen have preferred to borrow from its agencies.

Making the administration of agricultural credits an integral part of the Department of Agriculture and "liberalizing" the policies to extend credit to a class of borrowers that have not heretofore been considered good risks can only remove the F.C.A. from classification as a sound and safe financial concern and must soon greatly lessen its possibilities of service to agriculture.

In view of the good record of the Farm Credit Administration, and the

extent and efficiency of its work, no good reason can be found for changing its policies and administration. The change has apparently been made for the purpose of using the credit machinery to serve Department of Agriculture undertakings in the field of control of land use and crop production, together with the distribution of government monies under those plans. These undertakings have not yet been shown to be justifiable or possible as a permanent policy. The F.C.A. was built and recognized for indefinite operation. It is a pity that the existence of a certain good is to be risked to bolster a system that, no matter how well intended, involves many uncertainties, and still is in the experimental stage.

Efforts will be made through the January session of Congress to restore the Farm Credit Administration to its former independent status. This would, in effect, be a reversal of the President, and in view of the political situation may not now succeed.

## The Price of Australian Wool

SINCE early September, American wool manufacturers and dealers in foreign wool have been on a very anxious seat. Orders and activity at the mills were good. Most mills had raw wool to produce the goods they had contracted to deliver. Some were short and all were anxious to know something about the cost of further supplies needed for making goods for delivery next fall. Prices on fall goods are usually set and orders taken in January and February.

Stocks of wool on the market were unusually low, and most mills needed to make further purchases before the time for domestic wools to reach the market. On top of this situation came the announcement early in September that the British Government would take over the entire Australian and New Zealand clips for war purposes. American imports of apparel wools consist mainly of finer grades from Australia. Purchasing in South America was quickly started, but the supply of fine grades from that continent is quite limited. Fine wools were also taken on in South Africa, but those wools differ from Australians, and Am-

erican mills were not generally familiar with them, nor prepared to use them extensively in making standard fabrics.

Not only were manufacturers and dealers uneasy, but growers were also interested. The price at which Australian wool might be imported would have a lot to do with the price of the domestic clip of 1940. Average fine wools of the home clip were bringing around \$1 or more in some cases (clean basis, Boston). Real staple wools were higher, and the three-eighths grade was around 90 cents. All of which brought hopes and visions of a 35-cent figure in the West next spring, or more if the price on Australia was set high enough to give a profit to the British Government.

Finally, on December 15, the Australian Commissioner in New York made a statement. He said the Board at London had decided to release 22 million pounds in Australia for sale to American buyers. The quantity will not meet expected requirements before domestic wools are shorn, but it helped to relieve the pressure. The sales would be made in Australia through dealers in that country, and in the United

States through mill buyers or dealers accustomed to handling Australian wool.

The price was lower than generally had been expected, but apparently will yield some profit to the British Government, part of which will be given to the growers in addition to the initial purchase price. The Commissioner estimated that various fine grades, delivered in Boston, would cost (clean basis) from 90 cents to \$1.02 per pound, before payment of war insurance. This appeared to be about in line with current Boston quotations, which reflect full effect of the fine wool duty of 34 cents per clean pound.

So long as our mills have use for more wool than is available from the domestic supply, the grower can expect to receive the full benefit of the tariff in the price he receives. That condition seems likely to continue for some time. And so long as the price of Australian wool continues as at present, the present market can be expected to continue.

Two things could cause a rise at Boston: (1) the British Government might so limit the amount of Australian wool released to the United States as to compel mills to bid the price of domestic wools up to a point above import parity, and (2) the price of later allotments might be raised.

The only announcement made so far (December 15) for the British Wool Control Board contains no assurance of further supplies, above the 22 million pounds now promised, though it is probable that there will be later allotments. Nor does the present statement carry any commitment as to the price on any further quantities that are released to the United States. Prices on future releases could be lower or higher. The present ones have the appearance of having been figured on the full strength of the Boston market. Whether prices of later Australian allotments would be made higher if Boston prices rise cannot be known—outside of London. Whether they would be lowered in event of a decline in Boston is likewise unpredictable.

With continuation of the present rate of civilian demand for goods, a decline in wool values does not seem likely.

# Around the Range Country

*Editor's Note: The general report for the various states covers conditions only up to December 23, since which time there have been quite general snow and rain storms over most of the western areas.*

## WESTERN TEXAS

The exceptionally mild dry weather for this time of year has been excellent on livestock, where there is feed and water; but the range has been exceedingly dry most of the time, and feed has not been as plentiful or as palatable as usual, and livestock are generally only fair to good. The mild weather and the rains of the last ten days have, however, been highly favorable, though the moisture has come rather late for the best good.

## ARIZONA

Abnormally warm weather has prevailed, one week being about the warmest of record for this time of year. Precipitation has been light, scattered and infrequent, being quite inadequate for immediate needs in most of the state's range territory. These mild, open conditions have favored livestock in all the northern, higher country, allowing them to reach more mid-elevation ranges than usual. Cattle and sheep are thus mostly in pretty good shape, only scattered herds having felt the need of feed and water seriously.

## NEW MEXICO

Most of the month was without beneficial moisture, and temperatures have continued abnormally high, favoring livestock having feed and water. The rains of the latter part of the month went a long way to relieve the drought temporarily, in favored sections, but the moisture came too late for much permanent good. Most cattle and sheep were shipped out of the northwestern counties. Range forage has continued pretty good in some south-central valleys, but generally feed has been only fair or poor, leaving livestock in similar condition.

## COLORADO

The prevailing, abnormally warm, dry weather has been excellent for livestock handling and other outdoor activities, and livestock herds that have feed and water are generally in excellent shape. Livestock have been permitted to forage over much high country that is usually covered with snow, though most ranges are short within reach of water. Livestock water is also failing in many sections. Livestock are on the average fairly good, considering the scattering cattle and sheep that have suffered for the want of feed and water.

Montrose  
(Montrose County)

Very dry feed conditions held up until December 25, but then we had a four-inch snow fall and it is still snowing (the 27th). The feed has been good but so dry that lots of it was wasted; alfalfa hay in the stack can be had at \$8 a ton. We now have plenty of stock water.

Lamb feeding operations are about 10 per cent short of a year ago, while the breeding bands are about the same size. A number of the growers bought yearling ewes this year and did not keep so many of their ewe lambs.

Prevailing opinion of growers in this section is that it will be better to let the Forest Service remain with the Department of Agriculture and if grazing must come under one head, that it should be handled by the Forest Service.

All the stockmen seem to favor having Congress take care of the tariff through regular bills.

Frank Meaker

## UTAH

The weather continued dry and abnormally mild through the entire state, and during the entire month, up to the closing few days. The result has been that livestock have held up to fairly good condition only as a result of the fine, mild weather, for they have suf-

fered a more or less serious shortage of forage due to the prolonged drought. Feed is practically exhausted within trailing distances from water, as there has been no snow on the desert range. Livestock on feed have done well, and feeding has become pretty general.

Monroe  
(Sevier County)

Feed conditions are only fair (December 25). The weather has been warm, but the ground too dry to permit feed growth. The first snow, of some five inches, fell Christmas Eve, which will help the winter ranges materially, although feed on the deserts is very short. The present snowstorm will remedy the low supply of stock water some, too. It has been entirely inadequate and herds have had to go five to six days between waterings.

There are fewer lambs on feed for market than last year; about the same number of ewe lambs were kept for replacements and about the same number of ewes have been bred as in 1938.

Opinion here is very definitely in favor of leaving the Forest Service as it is; there is a much kindlier feeling toward the Forest Service administration than toward that of the public domain.

I also believe that the tariff-making power is a Congressional function and should be returned to Congress. Livestock men and farmers generally are bitter toward the administration's trade agreements. We want to be a good neighbor but if we must pay such a price, we probably will become "self-centered." Don't you believe good fences between individuals and tariffs between nations will best promote neighborliness?

Ferdinand Erickson

## NEVADA

Unusually mild, dry weather prevailed almost to the end of the month, this being one of the warmest Decembers in many years. It has been very favorable on livestock with feed, but

the winter deserts have begun to suffer in places, for the want of feed. All herds are still held within trailing distance of water, and feeding has been more general than usual in such fine balmy weather. Most reports indicate, however, that livestock are still doing fairly well.

## CALIFORNIA

California's winter rains have been very light, and scattered, some sections remaining comparatively dry; and most of the month was unseasonably warm. These conditions have been fine for livestock, which have not vacated the mountain areas as generally as usual; though the lower pastures and ranges have been very dry. The drought has been relieved temporarily in the northern portion, but more rain is much needed nearly everywhere.

## OREGON

Unusually mild weather has prevailed, though with occasional brief spells of colder weather. Rains have been of about their usual frequency but have been much lighter than usual, and eastern counties have remained abnormally dry. Much cloudy weather was reported. Generous rains in the western portion have improved pasturage and grains; but eastern ranges and grains need moisture. Livestock are in fairly good shape as a rule.

**Baker**  
(Baker County)

November was one of the driest Novembers of record, but feed is coming along nicely now (December 10) after some good rains and soft nights. It is too late, however, for this section and sheep are going to the feed lots. Old-crop alfalfa can be bought at \$4 to \$4.50 a ton, while the new crop is priced at \$5 and \$6.

Fewer ewes are being bred this season to conform to cuts in forest grazing permits. In 1939 these cuts in this county amounted to 16.4 per cent. The average reduction during the last five years, I believe is around 25 per cent. White-faced ewe lambs are getting scarce in this county; fewer of them are on hand now than a year ago. Eight

*The notes on weather conditions, appearing under the names of the various states in Around the Range Country, are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications for the month of December.*

*The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and of importance and significance to wool growers.*

dollars a head was paid for yearling ewes this fall.

There are more coyotes than three years ago. Soft winters are permitting them to pup higher in the mountains and due to the heavy increase in big game, they are wintering higher in the mountains and are more difficult to trap.

Most of the sheepmen who have gone out of business in this section have done so as a result of the stern necessities of economic law. Their outgo was greater than their income. And the end seems not to have been reached.

I. D. Staggs

**Shaniko**  
(Wasco County)

We have ample moisture at this time (December 23) and the grass has made some growth on the higher elevations, but it is almost too late to do a great deal of good.

The number of ewes bred is only about 90 per cent of that of a year ago, due to the dry fall and the fact that a few growers have gone out of business for various reasons. Fewer ewe lambs were kept and not so many lambs are on feed as last year.

Opinion on the transfer of the Forest Service is divided in about a 50-50 ratio, but I think most of us prefer to have the tariff matters settled by Congress, and not through trade agreements.

J. E. Hinton

**Pilot Rock**  
(Umatilla County)

Feed on the fall and winter ranges has been somewhat backward due to lack of rain. Only for old feed left on the range, I would have been up against it. Hay is plentiful and can be purchased at Pilot Rock for \$8 a ton in the stack.

I am breeding a thousand more ewes than a year ago because I was unable to sell my 5-year-old ewes and rather than give them away I have bred them again. I sell all my ewe lambs, as I can realize more profit in my old ewes.

I do not know what the average percentage reduction in the number of sheep run under forest permits has been in the last five years, but my cut amounts to about 50 per cent so far.

We just haven't enough trappers to handle the coyote problem and they are increasing here.

Jos. A. Pedro

## WASHINGTON

This has been an exceptionally mild December to date, favoring the growth of grains, grasses and other forage, and being beneficial to livestock as a rule. Rains have not been as heavy as usual in western counties, and have been rather light over eastern counties. Pastures are growing, however, in all western sections and livestock are doing well, though more moisture would help locally in the east.

**Wishram**  
(Klickitat County)

Range feed is getting very short and I am feeding some cubes or pellet feed (December 23). However, we have had a nice rain and if the weather keeps warm, we will soon have feed. In some places they have had to haul water, but I have springs that I use.

From \$12 to \$14 a ton is the price of baled hay.

I believe more ewes would have been bred this season than a year ago, had it not been for the drought. As it is the number bred is about the same for the two years. This also applies to lambs kept for stock ewes. About the

(Continued on page 69)



## National Grange and Farm Bureau Resolutions on Trade Agreements and Agricultural Credits

**D**URING November and December, annual conventions were held by the three national agricultural organizations having the largest memberships. The Farmers Union, which met at St. Paul and was addressed by Secretary Wallace, endorsed the trade agreement policy.

At the meeting of the National Grange at Peoria, Illinois, November 15-23, the following expressions were included in the official actions of the convention:

Insist that the farm program be administered by farmers, with compensatory payments continued during the emergency while farm prices remain below parity; all benefits to be paid within the year earned, not contingent upon compliance in future years; and never to be used as a means to force compulsory crop control.

Recognize the fundamental right of the American farmer to the American market, up to the limit of his ability to supply it.

Close the doors to imports of foreign farm products (which are injurious to American agriculture and are reducing its purchasing power) by: (a) Divorcing foreign trade from politics; (b) Creating a non-partisan board responsible to Congress and representing both producing and consuming interests, with power to regulate imports; (c) Termination of all reciprocal trade agreements now in force which are injurious to agriculture.

Develop a sound rural credit program by: (a) Establishing the Farm Credit Administration as an independent agency under supervision of a bi-partisan board; (b) Maintaining and extending the cooperative features of farm credit; (c) Maintaining lowest interest rates consistent with agriculture's needs and sound business practice.

Continue soil conservation as part of a permanent program for better use of land, but never as a means for crop control; with continued support for the present forestry and wildlife program.

The National Grange opposes transfer of the Forest Service now in the Department of Agriculture to any other supervision; all forms of farm regimentation and compulsory crop control; and bringing new farm lands under cultivation until there is actual need for increased agricultural products.

The text of resolutions adopted by the American Farm Bureau Federation, at Chicago on December 7, pertaining

to agricultural credits and trade agreements is as follows:

### Rural Credit

The present cooperative system of rural credit, including land bank loans, production loans, loans to cooperative associations and intermediate credit, has been built up through almost twenty-five years of struggle and experience of farmers in an endeavor to attain and preserve a fair, effective, sound, permanent and independent farm credit system. This achievement must not be compromised in any manner. We urge that the cooperative features of this system be expanded in the interest of economy, effective administration and service to its member borrowers.

Until the parity position of farmers is greatly improved we further recommend continuation, subject to Congressional review, of the present emergency interest rates on Federal Land Bank loans and Commissioner loans; extension of the authority to make Land Bank Commissioner loans and an amendment to the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Purchase Act to extend the same consideration to worthy distressed farm owners now extended to tenants.

Throughout recent years there has developed from the enactment of laws and amendments thereto the several lines of agricultural credit and the various types of action programs and administrative agencies for the improvement of agricultural commodity prices and rural conditions generally.

They are well merited and have accomplished much for the betterment of agricultural conditions.

Being developed at different times, it was only natural that what appears to be more lines of administrative machinery than are necessary have been put into operation that now reach into the respective states and the various counties therein.

In the interest of greater economy, a higher degree of efficiency, the removal of duplication of effort, better understanding and permanency, we recommend: that the Board of Directors give careful consideration to the advisability of securing such modification of law or laws as seems necessary to provide for placing the full administrative responsibility of all lines of cooperative farm credit and all types of agricultural commodity programs under the direction of two independent federal boards operating within or properly correlated with the Department of Agriculture.

### Trade Agreements Policy

Recognizing the fact that our tariff policies had failed to protect the domestic price of basic farm commodities generally produced in surplus volume in this country, and further that such policies had contributed to the disparity that had developed between farm prices on the one hand and industrial

prices and wages on the other, the American Farm Bureau Federation in 1934 authorized its Board of Directors to support legislation permitting the negotiation and consummation of reciprocal trade agreements with other nations; insisting, however, that in negotiating such agreements no concessions be made which might have the effect of reducing or holding the domestic price of any agricultural commodity below the parity level.

The Federation recently sponsored a study by recognized economists of the economic effects of all important existing trade agreements. This study seems to reveal that there has been a substantially larger increase in exports to agreement than to nonagreement countries, and that there has not been any appreciable difference in the percentage of increase in imports from agreement and non-agreement countries. Many factors have no doubt contributed to this increased trade, including our gold policy and a general upturn in world business. From all facts thus far available, it appears that while the greatest portion of increased exports has been in industrial products, from which agriculture has only indirectly benefited, yet this study, together with other information available to the Federation, reveals that the net effect of the agreements has been helpful rather than hurtful.

In giving our support to the continuance of reciprocal trade agreements, we renew, with increased emphasis, our demand that no agreement be consummated, the effect of which might be to force or hold domestic prices for any farm commodity below parity level. Any other course would justify the condemnation of and opposition to such agreement by all agricultural groups.

We further insist that in the negotiation of trade agreements, economic factors be given consideration equivalent to the weight accorded to the factors of diplomacy and statecraft. To this end we urge that the Reciprocal Trade Act be amended to provide that no agreement be consummated unless unanimously approved by the Secretaries of State, Commerce, and Agriculture.

With respect to the proposed Argentine Trade Agreement, we believe that it will be extremely difficult to negotiate an agreement with the Argentine which is not fraught with grave danger to American agriculture, for the reason that the bulk of Argentine exports are directly competitive with the products of American farms. A similar principle is involved in the proposed trade agreements with Chile and Uruguay. \* \* \*

### Transfer of Forest Service

We reiterate our uncompromising opposition to the transfer of the Forest Service from the Department of Agriculture to any other branch of government. We insist that all the functions of government relating to plant and animal life be retained in or returned to the Department of Agriculture.



Western National Forests furnished summer feed for nearly 5½ million sheep in 1937.

# Acres and Animals

*A Statistical Analysis of Trends in  
Grazing Use of Western  
National Forests*

By Walt L. Dutton

Chief, Division of Range Management, U. S. Forest Service

**T**HOUGH august with age and reiteration, the above topic remains an item of unmitigated interest whenever and wherever westerners meet.

Whether in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, Montana, Nebraska, Wyoming, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, or Washington the same lively cross-fire of discussion exists. Livestock operators, sportsmen, and the U. S. Forest Service—administrator of the 134,728,812 acres of timber and grazing lands in the western national forests—have actively participated in the formulation of range use programs for years.

The Forest Service—dedicated to the objective of deriving the greatest possible use from the land for the largest number of public interests in the long run—has naturally served as the correlating and effecting agency of these three groups throughout. Considering the broad and varied range of interests—many strongly conflicting—this mediating role has not always been particularly happy nor (admittedly) entirely satisfactory to all parties. Over the area as a whole, however, this arrangement has probably been the healthiest possible.

As a means of shedding additional light on trends in grazing use as it has

occurred in the western forests, it was recently suggested to me that a review of the numbers of cattle and sheep grazed on the national forests by decades from 1910 to 1938 would be helpful as a matter of information to livestock growers as well as sportsmen and others interested in range and forest use.

As shown in Table 1 of the accompanying compilations, the number of cattle on forest ranges between 1910 and 1920 materially increased. Reasons for this increase were principally two—homesteading and the World War. Homesteading had its effect through the fencing of high grazing capacity range lands outside the national forests. And incidentally part of these lands were eliminated from the forests themselves during the same period. (See Table 2).

Along with the World War came high pressure demands for maximum meat production. Due to these demands as an emergency measure there were some instances where ranges were stocked beyond known capacities. On the other hand, some ranges were overstocked simply because grazing capacities were misjudged.

Looking back it quickly appears that to the fast-moving and hectic events of this 1910-20 decade, many of the diffi-

culties since encountered in adjusting numbers of livestock to sound grazing capacities can be traced. During this decade the "cream" was taken off many ranges. After 1920 forage production started on a decidedly downward trend.

TABLE 1  
*Numbers of Animals Allowed  
to Graze.*

(This includes all classes of pay permits as well as livestock grazed free by settlers and others.)

Year	Cattle and Horses	Sheep and Goats
1910.....	1,554,953	7,657,354
1920.....	2,177,343	7,333,229
1930.....	1,415,429	6,719,210
1937.....	1,338,900	5,486,988
	Decrease	
1910-1937.....	216,053	2,170,366
Percent.....	13.9%	28.5%

TABLE 2  
*Net Area Western National  
Forests\**

Year	Acres
1910.....	141,444,000
1920.....	131,616,017
1930.....	132,909,346
1937.....	134,728,812
Decrease in net area 1910-37—	6,715,-
188 acres or 4 per cent.	
Increase in net area 1920-37—	3,112,-
795 acres or 2 1/3 per cent.	

\*In Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah and Washington.

Even though local reductions in numbers of livestock were made from year to year, the declining trend of the range in many instances has not yet been overcome. Accentuating the seriousness of this situation have been cyclic and widespread drought conditions; and then still another situation has occurred to complicate circumstances even more.

At the same time forage production has been going down, the trend in big game populations has been consistently going up. In a few instances this has resulted in local forage competition. (See Table 4).

Livestock husbandry and range management have improved during the last fifteen to twenty years so that better average lamb crops and earlier and larger lambs have gone on the forests than formerly. To a lesser extent the same is true of calf crops. This has been something of a factor in the use of more forage by these young stock whose meal ticket has been free while grazing on the national forests. Calves and lambs are not recorded in Table 1.

TABLE 3

### Total Grazing Animals on Western National Forests

(Note: The first column of this table refers to all grazing animals—both game and domestic. The second column relates to domestic stock only. One cow unit is considered equivalent to: 5 sheep; 2½ deer; 1 elk; 5 antelope; 3 mountain goats; 3 mountain sheep.)

Year	Total Cow Units	Domestic Stock Cow Units
1910.....	3,186,424	3,086,424
1920.....	4,007,119	3,643,989
1930.....	3,171,891	2,759,271
1937.....	2,999,596	2,436,298
Decrease		
1910-37.....	186,828	650,126
Percent.....	5.9%	21.1%
1920-37.....	1,007,523	1,207,691
Percent.....	25.1%	33.1%

Reference has previously been made to the elimination of certain lands from the national forests during the days of renewed homestead activity, particularly under the Grazing Homestead Act. Looking again at Table 2, it appears that this loss in area to the forests between 1910 and 1920 aggregated 9,828,000 acres. Nor does this include 2¼ million acres alienated under the Forest Homestead Act of June 11, 1906. While making an impressive ap-

TABLE 4  
Estimated Numbers of Big Game Animals on Western National Forests.

Year	Deer	Elk	Antelope	Mountain Goats	Mountain Sheep
1920.....	741,000	58,000	2,730	10,100	14,450
1930.....	786,500	88,100	11,150	11,570	11,500
1937.....	1,037,000	138,200	17,260	11,700	8,840
Increase .....	296,000	80,200	14,530	1,600	
Decrease .....					5,610

TABLE 5  
National Forest Range Areas Closed to Grazing—Acres.

Year	For Game	For Watersheds	For Timber Production	For Recreation	Other	Total
1925.....	1,465,443	496,421	663,906	515,425	639,025	3,780,220
1930.....	2,668,557	732,817	175,498	1,208,730	136,761	4,922,363
1937.....	3,582,346	943,452	146,395	1,625,602	222,367	6,547,162

pearance in themselves, however, these figures are by no means indicative of just what the loss—so far as forage production goes—actually amounted to. Lands eliminated from the forests were largely foothill types at lower elevations—and naturally, within the zone of homesteading activities. Grazing capacities of these foothill types were relatively high with the result that while the loss in national-forest area between 1910 and 1920 amounted to only about 7 per cent, the loss in national-forest grazing capacity at a conservative estimate amounted to fully 15 per cent.

Since 1920, Table 2 shows that the area of national-forest lands has been increased by 3.1 million acres. Conversely, however, this 2 1/3 per cent area addition did not proportionally in-

crease national-forest grazing capacity. Areas added between 1920 and 1937 were largely timber lands with little or no grazing capacity, acquired under land-exchange procedure. Included in these additions were some problem watershed areas which did not materially increase grazing capacities.

On the whole, the net result of all national-forest area changes has been a reduction in forest grazing capacity of about 14 per cent. While this figure is admittedly something of an estimate, it is supported by data on the change in area usable for range within the western forests.

Total net area having forage values for domestic livestock in 1925—whether used for livestock or not—amounted to 86,554,345 acres. In 1937



Mule Deer, most numerous of big-game species in the West, spend a large portion of each year on the National Forests. Estimated population on Western Forests, 1,000,000.



the usable range area was 87,136,139 acres—an increase of only 581,794 acres. These figures stand testimony to the foregoing statement that lands added to the forests between 1920 and 1937 increased the grazing capacity but little.

With the reduction in national-forest grazing capacity due to reduced acreage, the demands of the World War, and decreasing forage production, a compilation of grazing animals present on the western forests since 1920 shows a corresponding decrease. As shown by Table 3—in which all classes of grazing animals using the forests have been reduced to a common unit—this reduction between 1920 and 1937 amounted to approximately 25.1 per cent. Since the conversion ratios used for big game are more or less arbitrary, however, this table should be regarded as just a fair approximation.

A reliable estimate of the number of big game animals on the forests in 1910 is, unfortunately, not available. On the other hand, for the sake of discussion, if no other, the game population in that year probably did not exceed an equivalent of 100,000 cow units.\* Using this assumed figure, the number of cow units for all grazing animals on the forests in 1910 was 3,186,424. With this figure the reduction in numbers between 1910 and 1937 (Table 3) would then become 186,828 cow units or a reduction of only 5.9 per cent. Correlating this with the 14 per cent loss in grazing capacity due to land area changes, the indication is that in 1937 there were on the western national forests proportionately more grazing animals than in 1910.

Although the impact on the range of the increase in game numbers (Table 4) is local rather than general, it is undeniably true that, on areas where game animals concentrate, the competition for feed between livestock and game is sometimes a serious problem. The remarkable increase in big game numbers in the forests is not alone of consequence, for it is also true that these animals now use national-forest ranges for longer periods than they did fifteen or twenty years ago. Obvious causes for

\*For the purposes of this article, a "cow unit" is equivalent to the grazing of one cow for the authorized grazing season. (See Table 3).

TABLE 6  
*Domestic Livestock Allowed to Graze on Western National Forests.*

Number of animal months, both pay permits and exempt stock. Note: Whereas Table 3 refers to all grazing animals this table refers only to domestic livestock.

Year	Cattle and Horse Months*	Sheep and Goat Months**
1926.....	10,147,375	24,039,169
1930.....	8,607,275	23,902,206
1934.....	8,301,442	20,631,371
1937.....	7,762,104	18,470,755
	Reduction	
1927-37.....	2,385,271	5,568,414
Percent.....	23.5%	23.16%

\*Each cattle and horse month is equivalent to grazing one cow or one horse for one month.

\*\*Each sheep and goat month is equivalent to grazing one sheep one month.

this condition are settlement, fencing, and much heavier use of ranges outside the forests.

In spite of greatly increased demands for wildlife and recreation use of the forests since about 1925, it has been possible for the Forest Service to make adjustments in its "multiple-use" program, which, in general, are believed to have been expressly fair and equitable to grazing interests. In 1925, of the total usable grazing area of 86,554,345 acres in the western forests, the area closed to grazing amounted to but 3,780,220 acres, or 4.4 per cent (Table 5). By 1937 this closed area within the forests had increased to 6,547,162 acres or 7.5 per cent of the usable range area.

Of all areas closed to grazing within the forests, those which have had appreciable effect on grazing uses have been lands reserved for spring, fall, and winter game ranges. Closure of areas for watershed protection, timber production, or recreation and miscellaneous other purposes affected grazing capacities relatively little because these lands were more heavily timbered and had very limited grazing capacities to begin with. In total the closure of range areas within the western forests has reduced grazing capacities for domestic stock about 5 per cent.

In 1910, with a game population estimated as not in excess of an equivalent of 100,000 cow units, the number of domestic stock cow units permitted

to graze in the forests was 3,086,424. By 1920, despite the increasing game population, the number of domestic stock cow units had jumped to 3,643,989—an increase in the ten years of 557,565 units, or 18 per cent.

Soon after 1920 the turning point was reached. Steps to relieve the overcrowded and seriously declining ranges were mandatory. By 1937 cow units allowed to graze in the western forests had been reduced to 2,436,298—representing a decrease in seventeen years of 1,207,691 units, or 33.1 per cent. (Table 3).

In spite of the reduced numbers of domestic stock units, range "sore spots" developed in the forests in various game concentration areas, which attracted state and even national attention. Actually, however, most of these were of extremely localized character. While the need for reducing numbers of domestic stock still more to provide additional spring, fall, and winter range for game was indicated in some instances, a number of these so-called "problem areas" developed where no conflict with domestic stock had ever existed.

In speaking of reductions during the 1920-37 period, it might also be well to reconsider the effect of net area changes on grazing capacities—resulting, as previously stated, in a loss to the forests of 14 per cent. Taking this loss into account, livestock numbers were reduced a net of only about 20 per cent between 1920 and 1937 and about 8 per cent between 1910 and 1937.

Following the issuing of the new schedule of grazing fees which went into effect on January 1, 1928, there came an appreciable demand from stockmen for an adjustment of grazing periods on which grazing fees were based, to more nearly conform to periods of actual use.

These demands began about 1930 and for several years thereafter the tendency was to shorten grazing periods. As a result in recent years the reduction in cow months has been much more rapid than the corresponding change in numbers of animals. (Table 6).

# The Texas Convention

ABOUT 300 sheep and goat raisers drove from their ranch homes in West Texas to Fort Worth on December 6 for the 24th convention of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association.

The Edwards Plateau with the sheep territory west and south carries around 9 million sheep, and is an empire in itself. Although some spots were reported as dry, there had been quite general fall rains, and feed was reported as making good growth. Lambing was under way in some places, and most of the ranchmen are expecting that the new lamb crop will be larger and better developed than the last one.

The Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association is strong in membership, and its income is highest among state associations, and almost equal to that of the National Association. This is mainly due to the large membership, which now numbers over 9,000. Most of the state's 120 wool warehouses cooperate with the growers' organization in a check-off system. From the account of each patron of the cooperating warehouses, a deduction of 10 cents per bag (200 pounds) is made and remitted to the association, the grower becoming a member.

In the last year, the total dues received amounted to \$21,028. This means that slightly over one half of the sheep in the state are paying .4 cent per head each to the growers' organization. From its income, the state has paid \$5,430 to the current budget of the National Association. This represents a payment of one sixteenth of a cent for each sheep in the state for support of National Association work. From the combined sheep population of ten other states, the National received one eleventh of a cent per head. In closing this diversion into business affairs of the sheep industry's national organization, we will only add that the annual income of the National is equal to one fourteenth of a cent for each of the 31,484,000 head owned in the twelve member states.

During the convention there was frequent

mention of the need of extensive work in promoting lamb and wool consumption. The foregoing figures were presented by the National secretary to show how much service the industry logically can expect at present on the basis of support being given organization work.

## Officers

The constitution of the Texas Association requires a change of presidents each year. E. S. Mayer of San Angelo was elected to succeed C. B. Wardlaw. Adolph Steiler of Comfort and Price Maddox of Sweetwater were chosen as first and second vice presidents.

The president selects from the directors an advisory committee of five. He announced that he would consult this committee before determining the location of the secretary's office. It has been the custom to maintain that office in the president's home town, but Mr. Mayer stated that he thought consideration should be given to a permanent location for the secretary.

Twenty-six new directors were chosen, and Julius Real of Kerrville was named honorary vice president for life.

## Official Acts

In a strongly worded resolution it was demanded that the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act be repealed. Through resolutions and committee reports adopted by the convention, the following were also requested or approved:

1. Lamb advertising, by collection of an extra 50 cents per car on all receipts at central markets, for a special fund to be used by the National Livestock and Meat Board for lamb promotion only.
2. Wool promotion by the National Wool Growers on some basis of co-operative support from Texas and other states.
3. Continued predatory animal control.
4. The classing of grey foxes as predatory animals, with open season on them all year.
5. Increasing the Texas truck-load limit.
6. Realignment and readjustment of rail rates on wool.

7. Continued study by the Department of Agriculture of mohair grading.

8. Continued state financial support of the Sonora Ranch Experiment Station.

9. Enactment of the Logan-Walther Bill, making easier access to the courts for appeals from rulings and decisions of the various bureaus in Washington.

10. Restoration of the Farm Credit Administration to an independent status, separate from the Department of Agriculture.

11. Lifting the limit from \$50,000 to \$100,000 for individual loans made by the Federal Land Bank.

12. Federal study of prickly pear control.

13. Enactment of a uniform livestock brand law in Texas.

The next quarterly meeting of association directors is to be held at Sweetwater on March 7.

## The Program

Of the four convention sessions, the first was given over to opening ceremonies, the President's address and reports of the Secretary, and the President of the Women's Auxiliary; and the last to committee reports, election of officers and other business. During the other two sessions, addresses were made by United States Senator Tom Connally; Dr. John Lee Coulter, Washington, D. C.; W. P. Napier, San Antonio; F. E. Mollin, Denver; J. B. Wilson, Wyoming; President R. C. Rich and Secretary F. R. Marshall of the National Association.

After reviewing the association's work in legislative and other state matters, President Wardlaw said that one of the principal activities of the association is its support of and cooperation with the National Wool Growers Association. He said the national organization keeps representatives in Washington when Congress is in session and they study, digest and analyze all legislation that might directly or indirectly affect the welfare of the sheep and goat industry. He urged that the Texas Association members give attention to every request of these representatives. "During the past year many matters of vital concern to your association have been pending in Congress," he

said. "They are truth-in-fabric bill, purchase of Argentine meat for the United States Army and Navy, Army and Navy specifications for clothing, reciprocal trade agreements with Belgium and South American countries, raising duties on carpet wastes and noils, wage and hour law, and proposed processing or excise tax on livestock."

He explained that the association favors the truth-in-fabric bill, which specifies that all cloth carry a label showing the amount of wool contained; approves the Army and Navy specifications for clothing, which would require garments to be made of virgin domestic wool, and is against the remainder of the matters, especially the reciprocal trade agreements and the purchase of Argentine meat.

Dr. Coulter declared "that through immigration laws, tariffs, and sanitary regulations, America has attained the highest standard of living in the world. Tariffs are necessary to maintain fair opportunity in the home market for our own producers. The United States is always willing to help other nations raise their standards, but cannot help them by injuring itself." He criticized statistics issued by the Department of State, purporting to show that American exports to countries with which trade agreements are in effect have increased more than to non-agreement countries.

Mr. Mollin also spoke on trade agreements, imports of Argentine beef and the Argentine Sanitary Convention. The National Secretary dealt mainly with the necessity for the writing of tariff laws by the Congress. President Rich discussed the existing wool market situation, and Mr. Wilson, the fabric labeling bill and other legislation under consideration at Washington.

As a banker experienced in livestock affairs, Mr. Napier counseled conservatism under high wool markets, which he seemed to consider were sure to result from the European war.

Senator Connally delivered a masterly oration upon neutrality, defense, and the place of the United States in international affairs.

### The Auxiliary

Before the main convention, Auxil-

iary President Mrs. Willie B. Whitehead reported unusual activities and accomplishments during the first year's work of the ladies' organization.

Samples of the material sent from the United States for the dress worn in this country by Queen Elizabeth of England were widely distributed. The auxiliary also arranged the sending of Miss Wool and Mohair to the New York World's Fair.

Through local committees, drygoods merchants throughout the state were interviewed on the fabric labeling bill, and aided in the sale of woollen materials for women's wear.

Mrs. J. T. Baker of Fort Stockton was elected auxiliary president. The

vice presidents are Mrs. J. Maddox Sweetwater, and Mrs. A. C. Hoover Ozona.

### Entertainment

Under the auspices of the auxiliary demonstrations were made of proper methods of lamb cookery.

Association directors with their wives and visitors were dinner guests of Fort Worth bankers on the evening preceding the convention. A luncheon and style show for the auxiliary, an afternoon cocktail hour, and an evening dance alternated with the sessions on the first convention day. At the close stockyards interests were hosts at a jamboree of entertainment and dancing.

## Chief Forester Passes



F. A. Silcox

F. A. SILCOX, the Nation's Chief Forester, died at his home in Alexandria, Virginia, on December 20, following a heart attack. While Mr. Silcox underwent treatment for coronary thrombosis in 1938, he had been in apparent good health since that time and his death was sudden and unexpected. He would have been 57 years old on Christmas Day. Mrs. Silcox,

who was with him at the time of his death, survives.

Mr. Silcox was a native of Columbus, Georgia, and was educated at the College of Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina, and at Yale University where he received a degree in forestry in 1905. That same year he entered the Forest Service as a ranger in Colorado. In 1908 he became associate district forester with headquarters at Missoula, Montana, and three years later, he was appointed district forester at that point, serving until 1917, when he entered the Army Engineer Corps for service during the World War. He served as captain with the 20th Engineers in France until selected by the Secretary of Labor and the Shipping Board to head a bureau handling labor problems in the shipyards at Seattle, Washington.

Following the war, Mr. Silcox engaged in industrial relations work in the printing industry at both Chicago and New York. His selection as Chief of the Forest Service by President Roosevelt came in 1933. In that position he had won the high regard of western stockmen for his fairness and courage in the handling of problems with which they were concerned and they with many others mourn the loss of a man whose ability and character fitted him so well for constructive service to his fellowmen.



# With the Women's Auxiliaries

## Tentative Program of the Eleventh Annual Convention of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association,

January 23, 24, 25, 1940,  
Casper, Wyoming

Tuesday, January 23

- 9 A.M.—Registration, Henning Hotel.
- 10 A.M.—Joint Session with National Wool Growers Association.
- 2 P.M.—Meeting of Executive Board.
- 4 P.M.—Tea and Reception, Crystal Room, Gladstone Hotel.

Wednesday, January 24

Townsend Hotel

- 10 A.M.—Meeting of All Members. Old and New Business. Committee Reports. President's Report: Mrs. Robert Naylor, Emmett, Idaho.
- 1 P.M.—Ladies' Luncheon and Bridge.
- 6:30 P.M.—Banquet, Henning and other Hotels.
- 9 P.M.—Dancing, Crystal Room, Gladstone Hotel.

Thursday, January 25

Breakfast at the Townsend Hotel.

- 10 A.M.—The Importance of Truth-in-Fabric Legislation: An Address by Mr. J. B. Wilson, Secretary, Wyoming Wool Growers Association.
- 10:30 A.M.—Unfinished Business. Election of Officers. Committee Meetings.

Casper Committee on Entertainment

Mrs. Thomas Cooper, Chairman  
Mrs. Albert Rochelle  
Mrs. Byron Wilson  
Mrs. Harriett Grieve  
Mrs. Sarah Morton  
Mrs. Wm. Tiernay  
Mrs. P. J. Quealy

Material for this department should be sent to the National Press Correspondent, Mrs. Emory C. Smith, 1636 Princeton Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah



Mrs. Robert Naylor, Idaho,  
President, Women's Auxiliary to the  
National Wool Growers Association

## Promotion Work of Utah Auxiliary

Two radio programs were presented during December by the Utah Auxiliary. The first one was given on December 13, when a young man chatted with Santa Claus and told him of the new wool ski togs, etc., he wanted for Christmas. The dramatized true life experience dealt with the early trip to Utah of the widow Sally Murdock and how she trailed three of the first sheep in Utah across the plains by cutting the back end out of her wagon and letting the sheep trail under the shade of the wagon.

The second December program presented an interview between two ski enthusiasts regarding the advantages

of Salt Lake City for skiing. The dramatized "Recollection" which followed covered an exciting episode in the life of Horace Coltharp, pioneer Utah and Colorado sheepman, that occurred as he was trailing into Colorado one of the first herds of sheep in that state.

## Program for Convention of The Utah Auxiliary, Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City

January 18

- 11:00 A.M.—Executive Meeting.
- 12:30 P.M.—Luncheon, Auxiliary officers in charge.
- 2:00 P.M.—Annual meeting of State Auxiliary, President Mrs. Hyrum Erickson, presiding. Guest Speaker, Mr. Stanley Stevenson, Executive Secretary, Utah Manufacturers Association. Nomination of officers for the coming year.

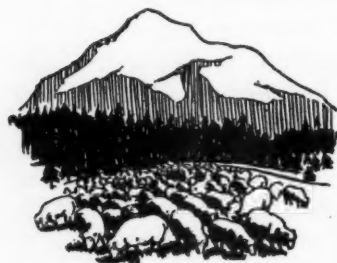
January 19

- 12:00 P.M.—Luncheon with meeting following. Salt Lake Chapter in charge, Mrs. T. Tracy Wright, President, presiding. Guest speaker, Mr. Lee Kay. The ladies will have a display of wool. We are also going to raise the state funds by selling wool ties and raffling off a wool quilt.

## Officers of the Utah Auxiliary

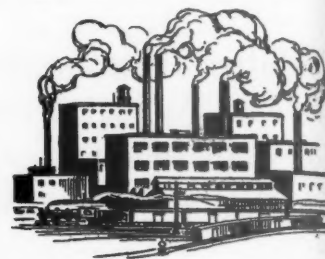
Mrs. H. S. Erickson, President  
Mrs. Q. G. Crawford, Vice President  
Mrs. Henry Moss, Secretary  
Mrs. Alex Crystal, Corresponding Secretary  
Promotion Chairman, Mrs. Moroni A. Smith  
Program Chairman, Mrs. Sylvester Broadbent  
Entertainment Chairman, Mrs. J. H. Manderfield  
Convention Hostess, Mrs. Dan O'Loughlin.

# National Wool Marketing Corporation



## News Bulletin

*Grower Owned and Operated*



THE year 1939 will go down in history as one of great activity so far as wool consumption is concerned. Not in recent years has wool consumption on the part of textile manufacturers been so constant and uniform throughout the whole year. With December consumption estimated to be as low as 55 million pounds, the domestic consumption will total about 679 million pounds for the fiscal year. This compares with 508 million pounds in 1938, 522 million in 1937 and about 626 million in 1936. Our production for the year 1939, grease wool equivalent and including the packers' take, is estimated to be slightly over 400 million pounds. These figures clearly indicate that domestic consumption has overtaken domestic production, and supplying the deficiency from foreign stocks of wool is fraught with more than usual difficulty at the present time because of the European war. The above-named figures of the yearly production and consumption would indicate the need for about 200 million pounds of foreign wool, which is the amount estimated by the manufacturers that will be necessary to run our textile machinery until another domestic clip is available. The uncertainty as to whether this amount of wool will be obtainable adds much to present confusion in the eastern wool markets.

### *Good Year for Both Manufacturers and Merchants*

Unprecedented activity prevailed during the 1939 shearing season. It was estimated that 50 per cent of the domestic clip was contracted either through outright negotiation with growers or through short sales on the top futures before the shearing operations were well under way. Inventories acquired at that time resulted in substantial inventory profits by both merchants and manufacturers, so the 1939 year will be recorded as one in which both wool merchants and manufacturers operated at a profit. It is more than likely that the manufacturers secured the bulk of the profit from a rising inventory value, for very little wool was carried by the dealers on Summer Street. There seems to be a marked tendency developing in the wool trade to avoid inventories, and the bulk of the wool purchased by merchants at shearing time was passed on to the manufacturers at nominal profits. This resulted in a scarcity of spot domestic wool on Summer Street from which manufacturers could select their requirements.

The National Wool Marketing Corporation and others who were fortunate enough to have an inventory in September

were richly rewarded through rapidly advancing prices, which reached a peak on September 23 of about 50 to 60 per cent higher than shearing time values, or \$1.05 clean basis for Class 4 fine wool and \$1.10 for fine staple wool. Many of the state wool marketing associations are making returns of 10 cents per grease pound higher than would have been available if the wool had been sold at shearing time. The stocks of domestic wool in the hands of dealers, growers and cooperatives on January 1, 1940, are by far the smallest of record. It is more difficult to accurately estimate the stocks of wool in the hands of manufacturers, which are admittedly far less than normal for this time of year.

### *Foreign Situation*

The key to future wool values is largely held by the British government. Description has previously been given in these columns as to how the British government commandeered the Australian and New Zealand wool clips for the duration of the war and one year thereafter, as well as prices allowed the Australian and New Zealand wool growers, also the prices at which wool will be sold to this country. We will not review these factors, for they are now common knowledge and more important developments have come to light. The British government finally announced that the Control Board would release 75,000 bales at quoted prices for the various qualities of skirted wool from Australia for American use. This indicated that the Australian wool would cost from 90 cents to \$1 clean landed New England mills, duty paid, or slightly under September domestic wool values. This release, however, has not to date afforded the relief anticipated and, notwithstanding liberal importations of fine wool from South Africa, a squeeze on fine wool before the 1940 shearing season is yet possible.

In the last few days the English government has announced that for exporting purposes the pound sterling will be valued at \$4.04. Our manufacturers were counting on securing the Australian wool at the market value of sterling, which at the present time is around \$3.90. This had the effect of adding to the cost of Australian wool.

To make the situation more complicated the English government has commandeered all of the shipping facilities of England and her colonies, with the exception of Canada. It is uncertain to what extent shipping facilities will be available for Australian wool. There still remains a question as

to whether Germany and the belligerent countries will consider wool that has been commandeered by the British government and sold by them to a neutral country as contraband of war. For good measure, the insurance companies have raised their rates; all of which has added to the difficulty of those seeking to acquire their usual amount of Australian wool. The best authorities estimate that no more than 15,000 bales of the allotted 75,000 have been the subject of negotiation to date.

We have an entirely different picture, however, in the case of the Cape wool from South Africa. Deliveries of this wool are being made in Boston in considerable volume and we supporters of the domestic wool have been forced to recognize this class of wool to be superior in quality to our domestic fiber. We have never been large users of South African wool, but it is quite certain that 100,000 bales have already been purchased in South Africa and the majority of it delivered, which means 30 million pounds of choice clean skirted wool. The cost has ranged from 85 cents to 95 cents clean, sold Boston. We are forced to admit the importation of this wool is a greater factor than we anticipated. Likewise, large importations are arriving from South America. A total of 46,500 bales, or about 46 million pounds, was shipped from Argentina to the United States from October 1, 1939, to December 31, 1939, as compared with 24,767 bales in a like period one year ago and 1,681 bales in a similar period two years ago. Probably not over 50 per cent of this 46,500 bales, however, was wool suitable for clothing or apparel purposes. We simply cite these importations from South America and South Africa to illustrate that we are still feeling the competition of foreign wool.

### Wool Values

Values are exceedingly hard to quote. We are forced to admit that the market is easier by about 10 per cent than it was upon the closing date of activity September 23. It is, however, possible to get \$1 clean for domestic wool of Class 4 type and the National has sold at this basis within the week, notwithstanding the fact that skirted Cape wools are being offered at 10 cents to 15 cents a clean pound less value. Government orders have always required the use of 100 per cent domestic wool. This accounts partially for the exalted market position occupied by the remaining portion of the domestic fine wool clip. Just how long this position can be held is problematical.

Tops made of 100 per cent domestic wool have been sold within the last ten days at \$1.28, which means the manufacturers can well afford to pay \$1 clean basis, for such wool. On the other hand, standard tops on the top futures for March delivery are quoted at 99 cents, which would mean a clean equivalent for the wool of about 80

cents. So, we have a very awkward situation with which to start out the new year—spot tops made from 100 per cent domestic wool selling at \$1.28 and future contracts for March and July delivery selling for slightly under \$1. The reason for this marked discrepancy is given by operators on the top futures as being due to their ability to manufacture

their contracted tops to be delivered next March or July from 100 per cent Cape wool, and it is their contention that domestic wool values will eventually be forced to compete with these sales on the lower basis. Some one on Summer Street with an "evil mind" suggested recently that the secondary reason for such low quotations on the top futures market for March and July delivery might be due to their preparation for harvesting the 1940 clip. On the basis of present March and July top quotations, an operator could scarcely pay more than 80 cents clean basis landed for the 1940 wool clip, to be sure, as compared with \$1 clean basis secured for such wool in this market within a fortnight.

We have had a freakish market throughout the year and, strange to say, the three-eighths grade, usually a market favorite, has been largely neglected throughout the whole season. We usually expect each grade to command its normal price relation. Practically every house on Summer Street with any stock of wool has an abundance of three-eighths. Demand for this grade is long

overdue. It may come with the opening of the heavyweight season next month.

A wide variation of values may be found on the present market. Our conception of values at the present time is \$1 for average to good fine wool, 95 cents for average to good halfblood, 85 cents for three-eighths, and 80 cents for quarterblood. In giving these quotations we realize that the demand at these figures for domestic wool is limited, due to the possibility of securing South African fine wools at very much lower values.

Lamb feeders would do well to bear in mind that in all probability the wool to be pulled in February from lambs now on feed will command a premium, for lamb wool is now acquiring sufficient growth to get into the French combing class and is vigorously sought by both topmakers and manufacturers for blending purposes with both foreign and domestic fine wool. This demand is already taking form through advanced prices being allowed for pelts by the packers. Two or three weeks ago it is our understanding that they were allowing about \$2.20. This price has been sharply advanced of late on the good pulled wool pelts to probably \$2.40 to \$2.50.



James H. Lemmon  
of Lemmon, South Dakota, newly  
elected President of the National  
Wool Marketing Corporation.



## Tenth Anniversary Meeting of National Wool Marketing Corporation

THE stockholders and board of directors of the National Wool Marketing Corporation held their 10th anniversary meeting in Chicago, December 7 and 8, 1939. The meeting was attended by the directors and by the managers of member-associations, as well as representatives of the Farm Credit Administration, the Department of Agriculture and several directors of member-associations.

In his annual report C. J. Fawcett, the general manager, outlined what the National had accomplished during the last ten years in cooperative marketing for the wool grower. When tabulated in this way for such a period of time, the accomplishments toward reduced selling charges and higher net returns to wool growers make a very impressive record. From 1930, when the National was organized, through 1932, the regular charges which were current in the trade were applied against consignments handled by the National. Starting in 1933, however, the first step was taken toward a reduction by eliminating one-half cent a pound from the commission charged on small individual consignments. In 1934 there was a reduction in the interest charged on commodity advances to growers.

On 1934 wool another important step was taken when the final commission charge established for handling that clip resulted in a reduction equivalent to slightly more than one-third cent a pound from the maximum rate originally established and used in connection with the preliminary accounting. This resulted in a saving to our members of over \$200,000 in that clip year.

In 1935 the National discontinued making charge for coastwise marine insurance.

In 1936 the National again reduced its interest rate on advances to growers, which resulted in a substantial saving.

On the 1937 clip, the final commission rates were established at .6 cents per pound, including four months' free storage and insurance on territory wools, and .35 cents per pound exclusive of any charge for storage and insurance on fleece wools. This represented the most substantial reduction from maximum charges, which had tentatively been fixed for preliminary accounting purposes, which the National had been able to accomplish up to that date.

Action taken by the Board of Directors at the meeting held last month adds another accomplishment to those reviewed by the General Manager. It was voted to fix the final commission rates on the 1938 clip for both the territory and the fleece wool sections at a figure .4 cents per pound below the maximum rates which had been tentatively fixed at the beginning of the 1938 season for preliminary accounting purposes. This action will result in a saving to grower-members of about \$160,000 on their 1938 shipments.

Tentative maximum rates fixed for preliminary accounting purposes on the 1939 clip were on a lower basis than ever before and represented in both the territory and fleece

sections a reduction of about one-fifth of a cent a pound from the rates set up at the start of the 1938 season. At the time of the annual meeting last month, the final outcome of the 1939 clip could only be estimated because the entire tonnage had not been liquidated. However, Mr. Fawcett pointed out that net returns to 1939 consignors, as compared with values they might have obtained at shearing time, were averaging around 10 cents per pound in the grease higher than the prevailing sales price at the time the wool was consigned.

Final accounts have now gone forth to most of the member-associations. Over 50 per cent of the National's holdings was sold during the month of September when prices were advanced some 50 to 60 per cent. It is estimated that consignors to the National are going to receive more than \$2,000,000 over the amount they would have secured from sales at shearing time.

### New Contract Form

For the 1940 clip, the Board of Directors approved a new form of comprehensive growers' marketing agreement which will incorporate variations of the National's regular consignment selling service in order that member-associations may be prepared to meet whatever conditions exist at shearing time. These new services will include sale by contract before shearing, sale by direct order when the wool is shorn or while it is still in a local concentration point, and the sale of wool stored at local concentration points on the basis of sample bags shipped to Boston.

Another important feature of the National's program for 1940 is the decision to have its own warehouse locations at strategic points in the West in order to permit its member-growers to have their wool stored locally, if they desire. Tentative maximum charges for these services will be incorporated in the agreement offered to growers by member-associations, and they will be in line with the National's consistent policy over the last ten years of "minimum charges to its member-growers consistent with a sound business policy."

### Election of Officers

The following officers were elected by the Board of Directors for the coming year: President, James H. Lemmon, Lemmon, South Dakota; Vice President, Edward Sargent, Chama, New Mexico; Vice President, O. O. Wolf, Ottawa, Kansas; General Manager, C. J. Fawcett, Boston, Massachusetts; Secretary-treasurer, D. E. Judd, Boston.

In addition to the president and two vice presidents, the new Board of Directors includes the following: Lou Charlebois, Wickenburg, Arizona; Frank Lebus, Cynthia, Kentucky; Clair Hotchkiss, Hotchkiss, Colorado; J. S. Gardner, Blackfoot, Idaho; T. I. Ferris, Pleasant Lake, Indiana; J. L. Bane, Bondurant, Iowa; J. B. Conley, Verndale, Minnesota; Floyd W. Lee, San Mateo, New Mexico; C. W. Buttz, Devils Lake, North Dakota; J. W. Hoech, The Dalles, Oregon; W. H. Ferguson, Richmond, Virginia; Charles Redd, La Sal, Utah; Worth S. Lee, Mountain Home, Idaho; and C. J. Ritland, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

# 75 Years of the National Wool Growers Association



IT IS INDEED a fine compliment to the active wool growers of the past seventy-five years that they have continuously maintained a national organization to look after their interests. Ordinarily, in the life of an association, a situation will arise which will cause the formation of two or more groups with irreconcilable views. A situation of this sort, or insufficient interest on the part of the active, able people in an industry, will temporarily break down an association.

In attempting to visualize our association affairs before my time, I am impressed that the absolute need of an adequate tariff provided at least an essential program upon which all would agree. This factor is perhaps responsible for the fact that the program of our National Association has appealed to, and commanded the active support of, the ablest and finest men and women in our industry, over a long period of time. To mention a few: Senator Warren, Dr. Wilson and Tom Cooper of Wyoming; C. H. Williams, Peter Pauly and J. D. Morse of Montana; Fred Ellenwood of California; Fred and Frank R. Gooding, Frank Hagenbarth, Dr. McClure and Mrs. Emma R. Yearian of Idaho; W. D. Candland of Utah; John G. Taylor of Nevada; A. A. Johns and Hugh Campbell of Arizona; Ed Sargent of New Mexico; T. A. Kincaid of Texas; Tom Drumheller of Washington; Jay Dobbin, Fred Falconer and others of Oregon; and many more with fine abilities of leadership.

However, even such leadership would have been impotent had it not been backed up by many, many solid, substantial association supporters and workers. Let us hope we can continue to reconcile our differences over less important issues, and combine our full strength in supporting the programs which are essential to our industry.

R. C. Rich, President

## 1865

**First Officers of the National Wool Growers Association**

President: Dr. Henry S. Randall, President of the New York Association of Wool Growers.

Secretary: William F. Greer of Ohio.

Treasurer: Henry Clark of Vermont.

Vice Presidents: Geo. B. Loring, President New England Association; J. W. Colburn, President Vermont Association; R. M. Montgomery, President Ohio Association; T. J. Le Moyne, President Pennsylvania Association; A. M. Garland, President Illinois Association; Eli Stillson, President Wisconsin Association; and J. B. Grinnell, President Iowa Association.

Additional members of Executive Committee: Edwin Hammond, Vermont; E. B. Pottle, New York; Columbus Delano, Ohio; Daniel Timman, Pennsylvania; John McDonnell, Illinois; and H. Hemmingway, Wisconsin.



*The City Hall at Syracuse, New York, which housed the meetings of the wool growers and manufacturers in December, 1865. For this print we are indebted to the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce and the Onondaga Historical Association.*

### CHRONOLOGY 1865

**March 3:** President Lincoln signed the amendatory act passed by Congress, which authorized the appointment by the Secretary of the Treasury of a commission of three to revise the revenue system of the United States.

**March 4:** Second inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as president of the United States.

**April 9:** Surrender of General Lee at Appomattox.

**April 14:** Assassination of President Lincoln.

**June:** United States Revenue Commission organized under the amendatory act of March 3, 1865, with David A. Wells of New York, Stephen Colwell of Pennsylvania, and Samuel Snowden Hayes of Illinois, as members, and E. B. Elliott of Massachusetts, as secretary.

**November 23:** Various state wool growers' associations invited by letter bearing this date from the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, to send delegates to meet on the second Wednesday of December, 1865, in Syracuse, New York, with a full representation of wool manufacturers, "for

the purpose of consultation in relation to their mutual interests, especially as to the representations to be given respecting the wool-producing and wool-manufacturing interests before the United States tariff and revenue commission."

**December 12 (Tuesday):** The National Wool Growers Association was organized at Syracuse, New York "in order to secure for the business of wool growing equal encouragement and protection with other great industrial interests of our country."

**December 13:** Representatives of National Wool Growers Association and National Association of Wool Manufacturers, in conference in the City Hall at Syracuse, New York, authorized the executive committees of their organizations to prepare and present to the Revenue Commission the data and statistics necessary to protect their interests in the framing of the tariff on wool.

**December 14:** National Wool Growers Association met (Syracuse, N. Y.), and named President Henry S. Randall, E. B. Pottle of New York, Edwin Hammond of Vermont,

George B. Loring of Massachusetts, Robert M. Montgomery of Ohio, as its committee to work with a committee from the National Association of Wool Manufacturers in preparing report to be submitted to the Revenue Commission on behalf of the wool industry.

### Section 19 of the Amendatory Act of March 3, 1865

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to appoint a commission, consisting of three persons, to inquire and report at the earliest practicable moment upon the subject of raising by taxation such revenue as may be necessary in order to supply the wants of the government, having regard to and including the sources from which such revenues should be drawn, and the best and most efficient mode of raising the same, and to report the form of bill; and that such commission have power to inquire into the manner and efficiency of the present and past methods of collecting the internal revenue, and to take testimony in such manner and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.



# 1865-1867

## PRESIDENT RANDALL ON TARIFF

(Dr. Henry S. Randall, president of the newly organized National Wool Growers Association, was nominated by the Hon. E. B. Bigelow, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and elected to act as president of the convention held by these two organizations in Syracuse, New York, on December 13, 1865. The record of the convention is printed in full in "Reports of A Commission Appointed for a Revision of the Revenue System of the United States, 1865-66," and from it excerpts from Dr. Randall's address to the meeting are reprinted here.)

I thank you for the honor you have done me in calling me to preside over your deliberations. This convention, or conference, will, I trust, mark the introduction of a new era in some of the important relations subsisting between two great industrial interests. \* \* \*

The producer must have a remunerative home market. It is in vain to suppose that American farmers generally, on their comparatively small farms, and with their comparatively small capital, with the high duties of free-men and electors to discharge, with government to support, with public trusts to fill, with school-houses and churches to maintain, with children to educate for the future statesmen of our country, with those comfortable and respectable homes and easy modes of life to keep up, which should be made attainable to all the industrious citizens of a free republic—it is in vain, I say, to suppose that such men can compete with the vastly cheaper labor and aggregated capital of various other countries in the production of any article the price of which is so large in proportion to the cost of transportation as wool. On the other hand, the American manufacturer, without the home production of the raw material, would find it in the end more expensive and at all times more difficult, if not actually impracticable, to obtain his full supply. And the same principle of free trade which overthrew the producer would, as a matter of course, extend to him; for it is not, and never can be, the policy of the American government so to legislate as to protect the manufacture of foreign staples to the exclusion of our own.

A United States revenue commission is now acting under the authority of Congress in collecting facts in respect to the operation of those laws under which all our government revenues are collected. This looks toward a change in those laws, and, among others, in our tariff on wools and woollens, if such a change is found to be needed.

\* \* \*

I have the direct authority of the United States revenue commission for saying that it heard with pleasure that this convention was to assemble; and it expressed the hope that the wool-producers might have "a full representation both from the east and from the west." It would, no doubt, be highly gratified if the representatives of the two interests here assembled would concur in those representations which affect their common concerns—such, for example, as

1866

U. S. Sheep Population  
36,000,000 head  
U. S. Wool Production  
117,000,000 pounds

**January 17:** Joint committee of wool growers and manufacturers commenced work on material for the Revenue Commission at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York City.

**February 9:** Joint report of two wool associations sent to the United States Revenue Commission.

**April:** Report of the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association relative to duties on wool, made to the United States Revenue Commission.

**May:** Report of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, relative to proposed duties on wool and woollens, addressed to the United States Revenue Commission.

**November 14:** Executive Committee\* of National Wool Growers Association met in Kelly's Hall, Cleveland, Ohio. R. M. Montgomery presided in absence of President Randall who was detained on account of illness. Discussion of tariff bill relative to wools and woollens then before Congress. Delegation from Illinois opposed it.

(\*A convention of the National Association was evidently held at this time and place, but association records cover only the meetings of the Executive Committee.)

**November 15:** Illinois withdrew objections and resolution unanimously adopted under which growers agreed to "stand firmly by it (the bill) and seek by all proper means to secure its early adoption as a law." Expenses of association work apportioned as follows: New York, one fourth; Ohio, one fourth; Illinois and Vermont, each one sixth; Pennsylvania, one eighth; Wisconsin, one sixteenth; Iowa and Michigan, each one thirty-second. Officers reelected.

the proportionable rate of duties which should be levied on unmanufactured and manufactured wools. If such a concurrence can be obtained, and on the basis which is a just and fair one to the consumer, it is reasonable to suppose that our action will have a strong influence both on the recommendations of the revenue commission and on the action of Congress.

## HOW THE WOOL INDUSTRY OBTAINED ITS OWN TARIFF ACT IN 1867

(From the report of Secretary W. G. Markham to the National Wool Growers Association in January, 1879.)

The system as recommended (classification of wools) was incorporated in a general tariff bill, applying to all of the industrial interests of the country. This bill passed the House, and went to the Senate, where, upon motion of Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, final action was postponed until the following session.

The postponement created much feeling among the wool-growers of the country; and Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, at their instance, introduced a bill into the House providing for a separate tariff on wools and woollens of substantially the same character as the system incorporated in the general bill. \* \* \*

Two bills, therefore, relating to the wool interests, were before the Senate; but no effort was made to press the Bingham bill; \* \* \* both wool associations agreeing that they would not press their particular interests to the prejudice of the general industries of the country, as provided for in the general bill.

As was feared in the last week of the following session, the general bill suffered defeat in the House; and the Bingham bill was then pressed, and its passage secured during the closing hours of the session. It then went to the President, when it was discovered that very strong influence had been brought upon the President, to induce him to withhold his signature.

At this critical point, the advantage of a vigilant watchfulness on the part of our Association was again signally illustrated.

But a few moments remained in which the President could sign the bill; and other matters of grave importance were claiming precedence, when the representative of the two associations called the attention of Messrs. Delano and Bingham to the emergency, and urged their interposition. They immediately saw the Attorney-General, a member of the Cabinet from Ohio, impressed upon him the vital importance of the bill to the wool industry of the country, and induced him to exert his great personal influence with the President, which fortunate-

## 1865-1867

ly secured his signature at the latest moment.

It is a matter of history that, without the persistent and unwearied vigilance of our representative, this vital measure would have certainly failed in its most important crisis.

**COST OF WOOL PRODUCTION IN 1865**

(From the Report of the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association to the United States Revenue Commission in April, 1866.)

	Cents
To cost of labor and subsistence at \$450 per annum, per lb. of wool .....	46.86
Interest on land, 7 per cent, at \$30 per acre, per lb. of wool....	26.25
Interest on sheep, at \$4 per head, per lb. of wool.....	8.75
Interest on team and implements, costing \$581, per lb. of wool....	4.23
Wear and tear of team and implements, per lb. of wool.....	5.04
State taxes on valuation of land, say \$20 per acre, per lb. of wool .....	5.00
State taxes on valuation of sheep, say \$3.75 per head, per lb. of wool .....	2.34
State taxes on valuation of teams and implements, \$435, per lb. of wool .....	.90

**1867**

**March 2:** The bill covering tariffs on wools and woolens, introduced by Senator Bingham of Ohio in the closing sessions of Congress, after the defeat of the general tariff measure, became law; referred to then as the Bingham amendment or bill, now known as the Tariff Act of 1867.

**November 25:\*** Executive Committee of National Wool Growers Association met at the Monongahela House in Pittsburg. Dr. Randall presided. Constitution of association amended to enlarge membership of Executive Committee to include two members from each state wool growers' association in addition to the presidents.

(\*Annual meeting of association also held at this time, but not covered in records.)

**November 26:** Resolution adopted expressing "thanks and gratitude to Congress for passing at its recent session the existing wise and necessary tariff for the protection, increase and development of wool growing and wool manufacturing interests of the country." Dr. Randall and Mr. Greer reelected as president and secretary; A. F. Wilcox of New York succeeded Mr. Clark as treasurer.

Federal taxes on implements, per lb. of wool.....	.33	Net cost of a pound of wool in currency .....	68.8
Cost of salt, one barrel to 100 sheep, per lb. of wool.....	1.25	Premium on gold, \$1.25.....	13.7
Cost of tar, marking materials, etc., per lb. of wool.....	.31	Cost of a pound of wool in gold....	55.0
Transportation to market, commissions, insurance, etc., per lb. of wool .....	4.00	Pounds of wool in a pound of cloth .....	2 1/2
By improvement on flock, 25 per cent, per lb. of wool.....	31.25	Cost of wool for a pound of cloth. \$1 .....	19.2
Surplus of manure, (\$50) per lb. of wool .....	5.20		
	36.45	The same report gives the annual average price per pound of New York wool as occupying a medium place in price between those of Ohio and Illinois, in 1865 or 44.12 cents in gold and 70.62 cents in currency.	105.2

*Syracuse N.Y.  
Tuesday December 12<sup>th</sup> 1865*  
At a meeting of the several delegations of the State Wool Growers Associations, in attendance upon the Conference of Wool Growers and Woolen Manufacturers, assembled at the invitation of the National Woolen Manufacturers Association, Horatio W. Colburn was called to the Chair, and W. B. Smith chosen Secretary -

On motion of Hon Edwin Hammond of Vermont, Dr. Randall of New York was requested to explain the objects of the meeting.  
Mr. Randall responded at considerable length, saying it was to take into consideration the propriety of organizing a National Wool Growers Association, corresponding with the National organization of Manufacturers which had sent its delegates to meet us to-morrow.  
Mr R. concluded by urging the necessity and importance of forming such an association at once.

# 1876 - 1897

## Officers 1877

President: A. M. Garland of Illinois.  
Treasurer: A. F. Wilcox of New York.  
Secretary: W. G. Markham of New York.

Executive Committee (in addition to the president and secretary): E. N. Bissell of Vermont; Samuel Archer of Missouri; Eli Stillson of Wisconsin.

## 1876

"A large number of breeders convened at Philadelphia during the Centennial Exposition in 1876," according to the minutes covering a meeting in Chicago early in 1877, but no details were recorded.

## 1877

**May 3:** National Wool Growers Association met at the Exposition Building, Chicago. Committees were appointed to select a site for a National Sheep Show and also the location for a National Sheep Register. New officers elected (boxed on this page).

**October 3:** Executive Committee met on call of President Garland at the office of the Supervisor of the Sheep Department on the Fair Grounds at St. Louis, Missouri. National Sheep Show topic of discussion; St. Louis and Chicago under consideration. Committee also recommended that the several state associations should "unite in publishing a National Register for thorough-bred Merinos, as also for every other variety of thorough-bred sheep." (No record of such publication made.)

**October 9:** Committee conferred with officers of Exposition Association in Chicago; were assured by the latter that ample funds would be available to guarantee the wool growers' association against loss if the sheep show were held in Chicago and that city was selected as the site for the National Sheep Show. (A later entry in the minute book states that "subsequent failure of citizens to meet the obligation entered into at the above conference prevented the consummation of the arrangement and the project was for the time abandoned.")



Wm. G. Markham, New York,  
Secretary 1877-1883 and 1893-1901

## Resolution on the Death of Dr. Randall, First President of National Wool Growers Association

Resolved, That the National Wool Growers Association appreciates the loss sustained by the wool growers of the United States in the death of Hon. Henry S. Randall, President of this Association from its organization, whose skill and experience as a breeder and industrious research and reliability as a writer made him the recognized authority in all matters pertaining to sheep and wool growing, and whose many social endowments endeared him to all with whom he came in contact.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of Dr. Randall.

(Adopted at wool growers' meeting in Chicago, May 3, 1877.)

## 1878

**January 9:** Messrs. Garland, Markham and Bissell of the Executive Committee with "several prominent members of the association" met with a delegation from the National Association of Wool Manufacturers at Rochester, New York, for consideration of the Wood Bill, a measure introduced by the

Hon. Fernando Wood, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, calling for a revision of the tariff law.

The wool growers were opposed to a revision of the wool tariff, but manufacturers did not wish to make a formal protest against the proposed legislation. Finally agreed to ask the Revenue Committee for 90 days in which to prepare statements.

To defray expenses of representation of wool growers at Washington during tariff fight, state associations were assessed as follows: New York and California, \$200 each; Vermont and Ohio, \$150 each; Illinois and Michigan, \$100 each; Pennsylvania and West Virginia, \$100; Missouri and Kansas, \$100.

**February 22:** Meeting of joint committee, composed of members of Executive Committees of National Wool Growers Association and National Association of Wool Manufacturers at Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C. Growers moved that a formal protest be made against any changes in the tariff on wools and woolens and that "our representatives in Congress be asked when the so-called Wood Bill shall be introduced to move to strike out the enacting clause." Manufacturers felt that improved conditions of currency since tariff law of 1867 was enacted left that act open to criticism.

**February 23:** Manufacturers agreed to unite with growers and above resolution adopted.

(Note: When the Wood bill was introduced, Mr. Congor of Michigan made the motion to strike out the enacting clause and the motion carried by a margin of 14 votes. Interesting sidelights on the relations between the manufacturers and wool growers over this measure are contained in the report of Secretary Markham and set up separately in this section.)

## 1879

Reports of Treasurer A. F. Wilcox and Secretary Markham were made to the members of the Executive Board of the National Wool Growers



## 1876 - 1897

Association, but apparently no regular meeting of either the association or executive committee was held. Excerpts from the Treasurer's Report appear on this page.

### FROM THE TREASURER'S REPORT OF 1879

(A. F. Wilcox, treasurer of the National Wool Growers Association, sent out a report to the Executive Board of the association from Fayetteville, New York, in January, 1879. Quotations are printed below.)

By reason of the voluntary character of its organization, this association has been characterized by the absence of any systematic or equitable financial system. In its management the traveling and other necessary expenses of those gentlemen who have been designated its officers, have in most instances been paid out of their own private means. During the first years of their labors money so expended was partially, and in some instances fully, returned to them by assessment of the National Wool Growers Association upon state organizations and by the contributions of individuals interested. But after properly crediting all such receipts, it is known that many gentlemen have incurred and paid expenses in behalf of the wool producers greatly in excess of their equitable proportion. \* \* \*

The apparent security following the tariff act of 1867, induced an apathy that terminated the career of most of the minor associations of wool growers and seriously impaired the efficiency of many of the larger ones still in existence. \* \* \*

There is now no money in the treasury and the expenses already incurred by the Secretary, for which he has not been reimbursed, amount to \$135.33. To avoid the discredit involved in the non-payment by the association of these expenditures, as well as to properly prepare for the future, it will be necessary that the several state associations which constitute the membership of the National Association forward the quotas assigned them promptly. In those states or sections where no wool growers' associations have been organized, individual contributions if forwarded to the Treasurer, will be properly accredited and a strict account rendered.

### 1881

**January 26:** President Garland wired Secretary Markham from Springfield, Illinois: "Am informed that a recent decision of the Treasury Department admits large classes of combing wools without payment of treble duty. If so, remonstrate for our association." Secretary Markham remonstrated and "a subsequent decision of the Treasury was entirely satisfactory to our association."

**September 15:** National Wool Growers Association met at Chicago, with representatives present from Vermont, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and Nebraska. President Garland presided. President Garland and Secretary Markham re-elected and John D. Patterson of San Francisco and Geneva, New York, was made treasurer.

Assessments levied against following state associations: Vermont, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Texas, Minnesota, California, Colorado, Kentucky, West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Receipt of \$150 from F. W. Shaef-fer of Texas acknowledged.

**November 17:** Executive Committee met at Columbus, Ohio, to consider whether or not National Wool Growers Association would take part in Tariff Convention (known as the Hanlon Convention) to which industries of the country had been invited to send delegates, in New York, November 29-30. Decided to call meeting of Executive Board at New York on November 28 to consider questions relative to tariff and Tariff Convention.

**November 28:** Executive Board met in New York. Among those present was A. Simms (or Symmes) of Texas. Declared by resolution that growers believed wisest method of handling revision of the tariff which seemed imminent was through a commission, but after a lengthy discussion decided by a majority vote of one to take part in the proceedings of the Tariff Convention, opening the next day. (No record of what took place at that time.)

### DEFEAT OF THE WOOD BILL

(From an address before the meeting of the Executive Board of the National Wool Growers Association, at New York, November 28, 1881, by Mr. Shellenbarger, Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, as included in Secretary Markham's report of 1883 to the Executive Committee.)

No industrial organization embraced within the call better deserves a hearing, or more justly claims recognition for distinguished services in the cause of protection than the one for which I now esteem it an honor to speak. Its intelligent officers are here with you. Its President, Mr. Garland, of Illinois, and its Secretary, Mr. Markham, of New York, have made themselves felt in national legislation. I incline to think that no two organizations in this country can legitimately claim so much credit for defeating the Wood Tariff Bill in the last Congress as the National Wool Growers Association, championed at Washington by the distinguished gentlemen named, and the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, ably represented by John L. Hayes, Esq., of Boston, whose name has been a tower of strength in tariff literature these many years, as well as by its efficient President, Mr. Frost. I met these gentlemen at Washington, and have personal knowledge of their untiring and effective efforts to secure the votes which constituted the slight majority by which the enacting clause of that bill, so destructive as it would have been to the wool industry, was stricken out and the danger averted.

\* \* \*

(Secretary Markham's report of 1883 also contains the statement below by Mr. Markham.)

In the summer of 1878, I chanced to be in Boston at the office of Mr. Hayes, and was gratified at receiving a call from Mr. Bigelow, who came, as he said, learning that I was in town, to thank me, and through me the officers of the National Wool Growers Association, for having saved to the manufacturers the tariff of 1867. Said he, "Except for your firmness at the Rochester meeting and in Washington, we should have committed a very great error, and I want you to know that we realize and appreciate that it was your firmness that saved us."

### 1882

Early in the 47th Congress, the wool growers' association took an active part in urging the passage of a bill creating a Tariff Commission.

## 1876-1897

When such a bill was enacted, the growers succeeded in having A. M. Garland, president of the National Wool Growers Association, named as one of the Commission. Activities of the association were entirely concerned with the retention of the 1867 duties in the new tariff legislation. The course followed is indicated in the chronology.

**August 29:** Executive Board met in the parlors of the Osburn House in Rochester, New York. Delegates included H. J. Chamberlin, president of Texas Association. Resolved that any material change of the present tariff on wools would be detrimental to the best interests of the country. Reelected Messrs. Garland and Markham as president and secretary and selected E. Townsend of New York as treasurer. Columbus Delano of Ohio, J. S. Coddington of Kansas and E. N. Bissell of Vermont, with the president and secretary, made up Executive Committee.

**August 30:** Joint meeting of Executive Boards of manufacturers' and wool growers' national associations. Manufacturers recommended that growers and manufacturers unite in preparing a schedule of modified duties on wools and woolens "as will meet the reasonable expectation of the people and thus secure permanency to the woolen industry." Manufacturers, however, wanted only tariff on wool considered then; did not want principle of compensatory tariff disturbed and did not want to take up tariff on manufactured products until the duties on wool had been settled. Subcommittee of ten, five from each association, appointed to decide on what action should be taken in regard to tariff.

**August 31:** Subcommittee met and adjourned to meet in New York City at call of chairman, William Whitman of the manufacturers' association.

**August 31:** Executive Board of wool growers' association authorized levying an assessment against state associations to meet expenses during current year; secretary's salary fixed at \$200 a year.

**October 5:** Joint subcommittee of growers' and manufacturers' associations met at New York City, in

Parlor 83 of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Statistics and schedules relating to wool duties considered. Secretary Markham said that the wool growers could not unite in a proposition embodying a reduction of the tariff on wools. And "it being impossible to agree upon a recommendation to the Tariff Commission, it was informally understood that each association should present its views independently and the meeting adjourned."

**October 16:** National Wool Growers Association submitted a statement to Tariff Commission embodying its opposition to a reduction in the wool duties.

**December 4:** Tariff Commission made its report to Congress, with a slight reduction in the duties of Class I and II wools and also a nominal reduction in manufactures. Reduction protested by growers and strong fight made for restoration of 1867 duties but to no avail.

#### Officers 1883-1893

President: Columbus Delano of Ohio.  
Treasurer: C. H. Beall of West Virginia.

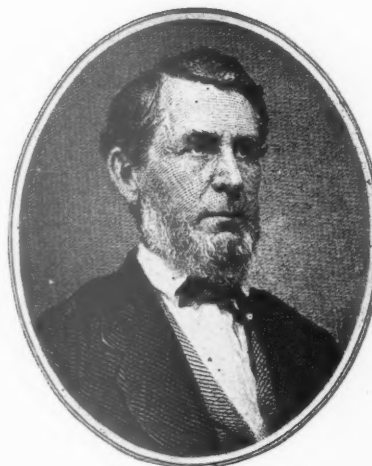
Secretary: Albert Chapman of Vermont (Mr. Markham declined to serve longer.)

Executive Committee: John P. Ray of New York, A. Symmes of Texas, and Edward Bronson of Kansas.

#### 1883

**September 26:** Annual meeting of National Wool Growers Association and its Executive Board held at Palmer House, Chicago, with delegates from Vermont, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Texas (A. Symmes, D. E. Bentley, and ..... Gion), Colorado (W. F. Wilder), and West Virginia. Resolution adopted calling for officers of National Association and of state and county associations to use their best efforts with members of Congress to have the 1867 tariff rates restored.

New officers elected (see above). Financial statement showed receipts since January 1, 1878 to March, 1883, of \$1670.90 and disbursements amounting to \$1763.38. —: Tariff Act of 1883 passed; slight reduction in wool rates.



Columbus Delano, Ohio  
(Secretary of the Interior)  
President, 1883-1893

#### 1884

**May 20:** Wool growers' convention held at Chicago; no details of meeting recorded.

Executive Board met at the close of the convention and approved resolutions and platform passed by the convention; also referred the matter of publishing a quarterly to the Executive Committee, which afterwards arranged that the Axtell Publishing Company of Pittsburgh should undertake the publication of The Wool Growers' Quarterly and receive \$150 from the association after the publication of the first number. (No copy of this quarterly at hand but the 1896 meeting referred to a Quarterly of the National Wool Growers Association.)

#### 1885

**May 27:** Meeting of National Wool Growers Association at St. Louis. President Delano presided. Among the delegates were H. Fulton of Arizona and Wm. Vernon, E. S. Foster and J. M. Frostdel of Texas.

#### 1887

**May:** Following a meeting of wool growers, dealers and manufacturers in St. Louis, President Delano appointed a committee of five to meet with similar committees of

## 1876-1897

dealers and manufacturers and work out means of attacking, among other things, "erroneous and unjust rulings of the Treasury Department in regard to importations of wool and the manufacturing thereof." Wool growers on this committee were: Wm. Lawrence of Bellefontaine, Ohio; John McDowell of Washington, Pennsylvania; A. E. Shepard of Marathon, Texas; G. H. Wallace of Fayette, Missouri; and Geo. L. Converse of Columbus, Ohio.

## 1890

Tariff Act of 1890 slightly increased wool rates.

## 1893

**October 5:** National Wool Growers Association held convention at fair grounds of World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, with 100 delegates from 14 different states, including F. W. Gooding of Idaho, J. H. Kirkpatrick of California and A. E. Shepard of Texas. Governor John T. Rich of Michigan, vice president of the association, who had called the meeting, presided. Object of meeting was to line wool growers up to fight against putting wool on the free list, which seemed certain since the election of Grover Cleveland as President of the United States. New officers elected (see box).

## 1894

Wool placed on the free list for the first time since 1861. (Wilson-Gorman Free Wool Act.)

## 1895

**December 4:** National Convention held at Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C. Object: To take measures to secure adequate protection to industry through tariff legislation. President Lawrence presided. Twelve states represented, including Texas (A. E. Shepard, B. L. Crouch of Pearsall, Joseph Tweedy of San Angelo, Congressman G.

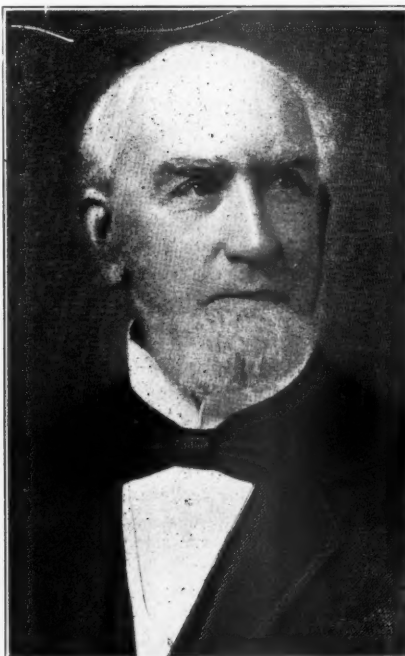
H. Noonan, of San Antonio), New Mexico (T. B. Catron of Santa Fe); Colorado (W. F. Wilder) and South Dakota (M. F. Greely). Memorial to Congress on tariff legislation presented by President Lawrence and turned to a committee for action.

**December 5-6:** Further consideration of Memorial to Congress; finally adopted. Recommended that Schedule "K" of the law of 1890, without the skirting clause and that relating to scoured sorted wool, be presented to Congress for immediate adoption.

## Officers

## 1893-1901

President: Wm. Lawrence of Ohio.  
Secretary-Treasurer: Wm. G. Markham of New York.  
Executive Board: W. A. Herriott of Pennsylvania; J. H. Kirkpatrick of California; Capt. A. E. Shepard of Texas; A. Chapman of Vermont; F. W. Gooding of Idaho; S. H. Todd of Ohio; George McKerron of Missouri.



Wm. Lawrence, Ohio  
(Member of Congress 39th through 44th Sessions; First Comptroller of the United States Treasury)  
President, 1893-1901

## 1896

**December 15:** Meeting of National Wool Growers Association held at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C. President Lawrence was in the chair and the delegates included Jesse M. Smith of Utah. With the expectation that a proper wool tariff bill would be passed at a special session of Congress, soon after March 4, growers decided to offer no objection to the passage of the Dingley bill, then pending in Congress, provided that it be amended by removing the clause calling for its continuance until 1898 and that the duties on woolen rags, shoddies, wastes and other wool substitutes be made practically prohibitory. Resolution adopted mourning the death of Columbus Delano.

## 1897

**January 4:** Meeting of National Association at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., with President Lawrence in the chair. Eight states represented including Utah (Jesse M. Smith and Senator Brown) and Montana (W. G. Conrad). Schedule of wool tariffs prepared by Judge Lawrence considered by meeting and approved for presentation to the Committee of Ways and Means.

**January 6:** Committee from the association appeared before the Committee of Ways and Means.

**January 7:** Informal conference between growers and manufacturers re tariff, and agreement reached to have joint committee of two associations meet with a view to agreeing on a wool schedule.

**February 9:** National Wool Growers Association met at Ebbitt House in Washington. President Lawrence called meeting to order. Western representation included: W. G. Conrad of Montana, W. H. Reed of Colorado, Francis E. Warren of Wyoming, and Thomas B. Catron of New Mexico.

**February 11:** Joint conference of wool growers and manufacturers adjourned, unable to agree to any rates which both could support.

**April 13:** A call was issued for a meeting of wool growers on this date at Washington, D. C. (No record of meeting.)



## 1901-1910

## THE FIRST WESTERN MEETING

(Excerpts from the report carried in the Salt Lake Herald, Sunday, January 20, 1901.)

The National Wool Growers Association yesterday held a one-day convention, during which the association was reorganized into a society that contemplates embracing every wool grower, large and small, throughout the country. Brand new constitution and by-laws were adopted, but these seem to have proven no more satisfactory than the old ones, for when the newly appointed executive committee met in the evening, it decided to ask the president to call a meeting for their committee to draft new constitution and by-laws, to be presented to the next annual convention, where the work of reorganization will begin again.

The convention brought together between 600 and 700 sheepmen. There was a sprinkling of visitors in the galleries, but the wool growers alone played to no such crowded houses as had followed them when they assembled as a portion of the National Livestock Association. But for all that the sessions were none the less lively. The regular business was interspersed with band music, and in the afternoon the vice president found himself and his magazine, the National Shepherd's Bulletin, the center of a lively tilt.

The discussion of the constitution and by-laws developed a condition of affairs existing in the old organization by which membership in it was secured by subscribing 90 cents to the Bulletin, the other 10 cents that went to make up the fee of \$1 going to the association. The new constitution and by-laws were so framed as to continue this order of things, but before the convention got through with them all reference to the Bulletin was raked out and a resolution passed declaring that the treasurer should pay out no funds towards subscriptions to any publication. After the convention adjourned the executive committee took the matter in its own hands, made the Bulletin the association's official organ and instructed the board of control to find ways and means for paying for it.

This, however, was the only tilt in the convention, and the remainder of the proceedings passed off harmoniously as a Sunday school picnic, and just to show that there was no ill feeling, Vice President Bennett was reelected by unanimous consent.

Even a resolution denouncing the present tariff law in the strongest terms called forth no conflicting oratory, and passed the house without a dissenting vote.



Francis E. Warren, Wyoming  
(Governor Territory of Wyoming,  
1895 and 1889; also first Governor  
of the State of Wyoming; United  
States Senator, 1890-1893 and from  
1895 to 1929)  
President, 1901-1908

OFFICERS  
1901-1903

President: Senator Francis E. Warren  
of Wyoming.

Vice President: F. P. Bennett of Mas-  
sachusetts.

Treasurer: A. J. Knollin of Missouri  
and Idaho.

Secretary: A. J. Knollin apparently  
acted as secretary until 1903.

Executive Committee: S. J. Cameron  
of Washington; Harold Carlisle of  
Missouri; Harry W. Kelly of New  
Mexico; T. C. Powers of Montana;  
Thomas Nelson of Nevada; J. E.  
Massey of Colorado; Harry Quinn  
of California; Dwight Lincoln of  
Ohio; A. J. Knollin of Idaho; D. P.  
Ketcham of Oregon; E. S. Gosney  
of Arizona; Ex-Governor John T.  
Rich of Michigan; E. P. Snow of  
Wyoming; H. A. Kearnes of Utah.

## 1901

January 19: Reorganization of Na-  
tional Wool Growers Association\*  
at Salt Lake City, Utah (in the As-  
sembly Hall). First meeting of the  
association west of Missouri. Vice  
President F. P. Bennett of Boston  
presided.

Senator Francis E. Warren of Wy-  
oming was unanimously elected as  
president, the first western man to  
occupy the position. He succeeded  
the late Judge Lawrence, who died  
on May 8, 1899, at the age of 80.  
(Other officers listed on this page.)  
At a meeting of the Executive  
Committee held at 7 p.m., a mo-  
tion was carried providing for the  
appointment of a Board of Control,  
consisting of three members in ad-  
dition to the president and secre-  
tary, and recommended that the  
president be asked to call a meet-  
ing of the Executive Committee  
soon to draft amendments to the  
Constitution and By-laws, "as may  
seem desirable for the better es-  
tablishing of this organization on a  
broad, sound and solid basis."

January 21: At a meeting of the Ex-  
ecutive Committee in the Walker  
Bank Building at Salt Lake City,  
Harold Carlisle of Missouri was  
elected corresponding secretary to  
the Board of Control, with offices  
at the Stock Yards, Kansas City,  
Missouri.

December 4: Informal conference of  
wool growers held at the Auditor-  
ium Hotel, Chicago, with more  
than 100 wool growers present.  
Vice President Bennett presided  
and F. L. Oswald of Salt Lake City  
served as secretary. Object of the  
meeting was to raise funds to em-  
ploy a secretary for President War-  
ren. Massachusetts, South Dakota  
and all of the western states except  
Washington and Oregon were rep-  
resented and pledges were made in  
amounts varying from \$100 to  
\$375.

(\*At this time many members of the Na-  
tional Wool Growers Association were also  
members of the National Live Stock Asso-  
ciation, made up of both cattle and sheep-  
men and the two associations had evidently  
been meeting at the same time and places,  
but no records of such meetings are at  
hand.)

# 1901-1910

## NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Preliminary Programme of Meeting in  
Assembly Hall, Salt Lake City, Utah  
January 19, 1901

Subject to Modifications as the Association  
May Vote.

### Saturday Morning, 9 A. M.

Call to Order.....Vice  
President F. P. Bennett, Boston, Mass.  
Music.....By the Band  
Invocation.....Elder George A. Smith  
Address of Welcome.....By the Governor  
Response.....Wm. G. Markham, Avon, N.Y.  
Address.....Vice  
President F. P. Bennett, Boston, Mass.  
Motions and Appointment of Committees  
Complaint and Question Box  
Sheep Grazing in the Forest Reserve  
of the Arid West.....A. S. Gosney  
(E. S. Gosney) Arizona.  
Discussion  
Freight Rates.....A. J. Knollin  
Substitutes for Wool.....Hon. Geo. H. Wal-  
lace, Santa Fe, New Mexico (not pres-  
ent, paper read.)  
Discussion

### Saturday Afternoon, 1:30 P. M.

Government Inspection of Sheep.....  
Frank Hagenbarth, of Idaho

Leasing of Government Lands.....Introduc-  
tion by Jesse M. Smith and James P.  
Murray, of the Montana Board of  
Sheep Commissioners.

The Mutual Interests of the Eastern  
and Western Wool Growers as  
Considered by an Ohio Wool  
Grower.....Introduction by J. W. R.  
Smith, Updegraff, Ohio.

Consideration of Methods of Market-  
ing Wool.

Some Reflections on the Tariff—By Calvin  
Cowgill, Wabash, Ind. (Not present,  
paper read.)

How Some Tariff Evils Can Be Reme-  
died.....By John P. Ray,  
Allen's Hill, N. Y. (Not present).

Consideration of Schedule K of the  
Dingley Tariff—Proviso Exempting  
Skirted Wools from Paying Full  
Duty Should be Removed.....Discussed  
by Hon. Geo. H. Wallace, Thos.  
Wyckoff, Orchard Lake, Mich., and  
others (Neither of the gentlemen  
named were present.)

Has the Ideal Wool and Mutton  
Sheep Yet Been Produced?.....By Thos.  
Wyckoff, Orchard Lake, Mich. (Not  
present).

Consideration of Reciprocity Treaties  
Reports of Committees,

On Resolutions

Other Committees

On Constitution and By-laws

Election and Installation of Officers

Miscellaneous Business

Adjournment.

As the Cartoonist of The Daily Trib-  
une Saw Some of the Notables at the  
First Far Western Convention of the  
National Association, held in Salt Lake  
City, Utah, January 19, 1901. The leg-  
ends are those used in the original  
document.



A. J. Knollin and E. S. Gosney  
of Arizona, Two Gentle Lambs  
Addressing the Flock.



L. L. Ormsby, Vice President  
Idaho Wool Growers  
Association



Uncle Jesse Smith (Utah)  
"There's no Flies on My Sheep"



O. R. Ormsby of Idaho,  
Who Thought the Chair's  
Ruling Very Funny.



Wild Western Delegate  
Amused Down Easterner  
Secretary William G. Markham

## 1901-1910



President Theodore Roosevelt of the United States and President F. E. Warren of the National Wool Growers Association, discussing range conditions. From a snapshot taken near Cheyenne, May 30, 1903.

## 1903

**January 17:** Thirty-eighth annual meeting of association held in Coates House, Kansas City, Missouri, following the annual meeting of the National Live Stock Association. President F. E. Warren called meeting to order. Treasurer Knollin reported the receipts since 1901 as \$3,639.05 and disbursements as \$389.60; balance, \$3,249.45. Committee appointed to revise constitution for submission to next annual convention.

W. G. Markham of New York was present at this meeting and introduced as the oldest living member of the National Wool Growers Association.

Leasing of the public domain, reciprocity treaty with the Argentine, transfer of the administration of the forest reserves from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture, shrink in transportation of livestock, in addition to reorganizing the association, were among the topics of discussion and resolution.

Recommendation made that President Warren appoint a secretary and Mortimer Levering of Indianapolis, Indiana, later selected to fill that office. He had an office at Denver, Colorado, as well as one at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Officers  
1903

President: Francis E. Warren of Wyoming.

Vice President: Frank P. Bennett of Boston.

Treasurer: A. J. Knollin of Kansas City, Mo.

Secretary: Mortimer Levering of Indiana.

Board of Control: Messrs. Warren, Bennett and Knollin, and W. G. Markham of New York and J. G. Massey of Colorado.

## GROWTH OF THE SHEEP MARKET

(From the Address of President Warren before the Annual Convention at Kansas City, Missouri, January 17, 1903.)

We seem to have become a mutton-eating nation during the past two decades. I remember, some twenty years ago, when even at that time I was extensively interested in sheep, we were permitting our old ewes to die on the range, as of little or no value, and we were allowing our wethers to become aged, and taking them to mining camps and grading camps, and selling them for whatever we could get. There was no market at Omaha, and scarcely one at Chicago. The demand was very limited. In fact, at that time there was scarcely any mutton market to which any considerable quantity of sheep could be shipped west of Buffalo, New York. All of the markets we have today—Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joe, Denver—all of these have grown up since that time. Finally, becoming desperate at the loss occasioned by permitting the sheep to die on the range, I conceived the idea of shipping to Chicago, and of trying to help build up a market at that place. Of course, there was a market there for the local supply, but there was no such thing as shipments by trainloads. We were compelled to stop outside of the city, and ship in one or two cars at a time—the market would not at any time take more than three cars in one shipment. From our country we were compelled to ship in single-deck cars, and we were charged the same freight rates as for cattle. A sheepman was looked upon as one who might be permitted to live if he promised to go out of sheep and go into the cattle business. \* \* \*

I asked the railroad company the privilege of buying lumber and putting it into the cars to make double decks, fastening it with screws so that the cars would not be defaced, and then taking out the lumber and putting up the screw-holes in good shape, offering to pay the same freight rates as on cattle, and also ten dollars per

day for any delay in thus preparing the cars. The general freight agent of the Union Pacific laughed at me when I made this proposition. He said: "What's the use of your butting your head against a stone wall? Nobody eats mutton, and we shall not extend any privileges to sheepmen." He added: "Warren, you are a good fellow, but you ought to be in the cattle business, instead of in the sheep business. I will tell you what we will do with you. We will let you have a single-deck car at the same price, but we won't make you pay the freight in advance. We will make everybody else pay their freight in advance, because the sheep they ship won't pay the freight."

I said to him in reply: "Let me tell you something; I will live to see the day when you will give favors to the sheepmen. I will live to see the day when you will come to them, hat in hand, and ask them to ship over your road, and you will furnish them with double-deck cars, longer and larger and better than any cars now in use in this country." \* \* \*

## 1904

**January 11:** Annual meeting of association at Portland, Oregon; President Warren in the chair. Around 200 delegates present, including J. D. Wood, Jesse M. Smith and E. H. Callister of Utah; John McMillan, president of the Idaho Association; John H. Seely of Utah, president, American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association; F. J. Hagenbarth; R. K. Nichols of Washington; F. Kindt and Tim Kinney of Wyoming; E. S. Gosney of Arizona. New constitution of association considered.

**January 12:** Joint convention of cattle and sheepmen at Portland, Oregon. Main topic of discussion: Public lands question, particularly the forest reserves. Messrs. Gifford Pinchot, chief forester, U. S. Forest Service, and W. A. Richards and F. H. Newell of the commission appointed by President Roosevelt to investigate the public land question in attendance.

## 1905

**January 9-10:** Annual meeting held at Denver, Colorado, with Vice President Jesse M. Smith, presiding.

**January 10:** Joint Session with National Live Stock Association.

—: Forest Service set up.



## 1901-1910

**Officers  
1904-1905**

President: F. E. Warren of Wyoming.  
 Western Vice President: Jesse M. Smith of Utah.  
 Eastern Vice President: Geo. Trousdell of Maryland.  
 Treasurer: A. J. Knollin.  
 Secretary: Mortimer Levering.

**1906**

**January 30:** Annual meeting of National Wool Growers Association in the Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, Colorado. In absence of both president and vice president, Dr. J. M. Wilson of Wyoming was made chairman. Treasurer's report showed balance of \$1,358.69 on hand and a total of \$620 was collected in dues during a convention recess for that purpose.

Association endorsed move for inauguration of sheep breeding experiments peculiarly suited to range conditions; requested Congress to make a larger appropriation, not less than \$250,000, for the Bureau of Animal Industry, and appointed a committee to go to Washington to urge amendment of 28-hour law to 36 hours.

**Officers**

President: Senator F. E. Warren, Wyoming.  
 Western Vice President: J. M. Wilson, Wyoming.  
 Eastern Vice President: Mortimer Levering of Illinois.  
 Treasurer: A. J. Knollin of Chicago.  
 Secretary: George S. Walker of Wyoming.

Association offices at Cheyenne, Wyoming.

**April 13-14:** Joint meeting between committees of National Wool Growers Association, American National Live Stock Association, and other livestock organizations at Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, for the purpose of taking action on the advanced commission charges for the sale of livestock. Voted to form a cooperative livestock commission

company and to secure legal opinion as to whether or not the commission firms were operating in violation of the anti-trust laws.

**1907**

**January 17-19:** Annual meeting of Association in the Armory Hall at Salt Lake City, Utah, Vice President J. M. Wilson presiding.

**Officers**

President: Senator F. E. Warren, Wyoming.  
 Western Vice President: J. M. Wilson, Wyoming.  
 Eastern Vice President: Col. Geo. Truesdell, Washington, D. C.  
 Treasurer: A. J. Knollin, Chicago.  
 Secretary: Geo. S. Walker, Wyoming.

**1908**

**January 14-16:** Annual convention held at Helena, Montana, with Vice President J. M. Wilson in the chair. The convention expressed opposition to Senate Bill 2968 "or any other measure providing for the leasing of any of the public



**Fred W. Gooding, Idaho  
 President, 1908-1911**

lands or the granting of permits for the use of the same for grazing purposes"; advocated the passage of uniform bounty laws by the various states, and recommended for favorable consideration the holding of a wool auction similar to the London auctions.

\$10,000 contributed for publicity fund to be used in dissemination of real facts about sheep raising and the West.

Fred W. Gooding of Idaho was made president.

**July 23:** Executive Committee met at Cheyenne, Wyoming, to consider establishment of a national wool warehouse. President Fred W. Gooding presided.

**August 25-26:** Executive Committee continued discussion re wool warehouses at Salt Lake City; committee of six appointed to select site of proposed warehouse and market.

**October 9-17:** Wool Committee met at Salt Lake City and presented results of their study of wool warehouse sites. Out of study came the organization of the National Wool Warehouse & Storage Company in 1910.

**October 15:** Conference between committees of National Wool Growers Association and National Association of Wool Manufacturers at the Palmer House, Chicago. Reaffirmed by resolution position taken by manufacturers and growers in 1865 in relation to unity of action in the revision of the tariff that was approaching. Wool growers also spoke of their dissatisfaction with the marketing of wool and their proposal to establish a warehouse system.

**Officers**

President: Fred W. Gooding, Idaho.  
 Western Vice President: J. M. Wilson, Wyoming.  
 Eastern Vice President: Jos. E. Wing, Ohio.  
 Treasurer: Lewis Penwell, Montana.  
 Secretary: Geo. S. Walker, Wyoming.

**1909**

**January 14-16:** Annual convention held at McNichols and Wright Hall, Pocatello, Idaho. President F. W. Gooding presided. Resolutions were passed urging Congress to

## 1910 - 1940

maintain the tariff then in effect on wool and its by-products; endorsing the central wool market being established at Chicago; asking Forest Service to extend period of grazing permits to five years whenever possible; urging enactment of uniform bounty laws.

Publicity committee reported receipts of \$12,245.85 and disbursements of \$6,697.01 during the year; articles reported published in World of Today, Outlook, Great Southwest, Red Book, New York Sun, etc.

Assessment levied by Executive Committee against state associations to defray expenses of work against revision of wool tariff.

## 1910

**January 6-8:** Annual convention in New Ogden Theater, Ogden, Utah.

**March:** National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company organized at Chicago.

**Officers  
1909-1910**

President: Fred W. Gooding, Idaho.  
Western Vice President: J. A. Delfelder, Wyoming.

Eastern Vice President: A. J. Knollin, Chicago.

Treasurer: Lewis Penwell, Montana.  
Secretary: Geo. S. Walker, Wyoming.

## 1911

**January 4-7:** Annual convention held at Portland, Oregon. President Fred W. Gooding presided.

Frank R. Gooding elected president and S. W. McClure appointed Secretary.



**Frank R. Gooding, Idaho**  
(Governor of Idaho, 1905-1908,  
United States Senator, 1920-1928;  
finished the term of Senator Nugent  
prior to 1920.)  
President, 1911-1913

Office of association set up at Gooding, Idaho.

**March:** First number of National Wool Grower published at Gooding, Idaho, as official organ of the National Wool Growers Association, S. W. McClure, editor.

**April 12:** Bill introduced in Congress by Representative Underwood, known as The Farmers' Free List, which placed all meats on free list. Through efforts of committee from

**EDITORIAL FROM FIRST ISSUE OF  
NATIONAL WOOL GROWER  
March, 1911**

In this, its first issue, The National Wool Grower extends its greeting to every flock-master in the Nation, and wishes for one and all a year of peace and plenty. Its prayer is that the tariff agitator may learn the evil of his way and develop some useful occupation to the end that the American Sheep may leave its golden footprint in every pasture in the Nation; that its gentle civilizing influence may lead those unacquainted with its virtues to a higher and better life; that its silvery fleece may grow in size and numbers until within a few years it shall supply sufficient raiment to clothe the best people on earth with the raiment that nature intended man should wear, without importing a single pound; that its flesh, the cheapest, the most nutritious, and the most healthful of all meat food, may grace the table of every man who labors for his Nation's welfare. \* \* \*

S. W. McClure

National Association, that section of the bill was struck out before it was passed.

**June 1:** Eastern office of National Wool Growers Association set up in Pure Bred Live Stock Building at Chicago, with H. R. Welsh in charge.

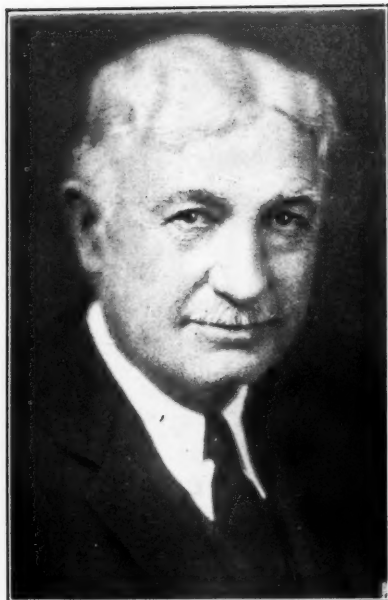
**August 17:** President Taft vetoed bill passed by both Houses of Congress revising Schedule K of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act.

**December 14-16:** 48th Annual Convention held at the Auditorium, at Omaha, Nebraska. President Frank R. Gooding called the meeting to order.



A Group of Sheepmen at the 1914 Convention in Salt Lake City, Utah

## 1910-1940



**F. J. Hagenbarth, Idaho**  
President, 1913-1934  
Honorary President,  
January to November, 1934

#### Officers 1911-1912

President: Frank R. Gooding, Idaho.  
Western Vice President: Geo. Austin, Utah.  
Eastern Vice President: A. J. Knollin, Chicago.  
Treasurer: F. D. Miracle, Montana.  
Secretary: S. W. McClure, Idaho.

#### 1912

—: Through efforts of association officers, forest grazing fees were reduced; saving amounted to \$50,000 per year.

**February:** Committee sent to Washington for tariff work.

**April 14:** Decision of Interstate Commerce Commission authorized reduction in wool freight rates in case brought by National Association.

#### 1913

**January 9-11:** 49th Annual Convention held at Cheyenne, Wyoming. National Wool Growers Association Company organized.  
F. J. Hagenbarth of Idaho made president.  
Association offices set up in Salt Lake City.

**October 3:** New Democratic tariff bill becomes law, placing wool on free list.

#### Officers 1913-1919

President: F. J. Hagenbarth, Idaho.  
Western Vice President: M. I. Powers, Arizona.  
Eastern Vice President: A. J. Knollin, Chicago.  
Treasurer: F. D. Miracle, Montana.  
Secretary: S. W. McClure, Idaho.

#### 1914

**January 15-17:** 50th Annual Convention held at Salt Lake City. President Hagenbarth presided.

**March:** Railroads advanced freight rates on sheep and association secured suspension.

**November 12-14:** 51st Annual Convention held at Salt Lake City. President Hagenbarth in the chair.

#### 1915

Two freight rates cases (409 and 555) in which sheep rates were involved were decided in the wool growers' favor.

First National Ram Sale set for September 6-11, but called off on account of danger of foot-and-mouth disease.

#### 1916

**January 13-15:** 52nd Annual Convention held at Auditorium in Salt Lake City, with President Hagenbarth in the chair.

Over 1000 in attendance from 19 states.

**August 30 to September 2:** First National Ram Sale held at Fair Grounds in Salt Lake City. Top price was \$1000 paid by John Seely of Mt. Pleasant, Utah, for a Rambouillet ram consigned by Butterfield Livestock Company of Weiser, Idaho.

#### 1917

**January 11-13:** 53rd Annual Convention held in Salt Lake City, with President Hagenbarth in the chair.

**May:** Members of National Wool Growers Association contributed close to \$10,000 for wool blankets for the American Red Cross.

**June 15:** Railroads propose 15 per cent advance in freight rates.

#### 1918

**January 17-19:** 54th Annual Convention held in Salt Lake City, with President Hagenbarth presiding. Lincoln ram auctioned at \$7,500 for American Red Cross; resold for \$11,400 at same convention, proceeds going to the Harry Lauder Fund.

**April 24:** Price of wool fixed.

#### 1919

No convention held on account of influenza epidemic.

Lamb Promotion Program inaugurated with L. L. Heller of Chicago in charge. Bulletin published: "Whetting Uncle Sam's Appetite for Lamb."

Tariff Commission investigated wool production in western areas.



**S. W. McClure, Idaho**  
Secretary, 1911-1920

#### Officers 1920

President: F. J. Hagenbarth, Idaho.  
Western Vice President: M. I. Powers, Arizona.  
Eastern Vice President: W. C. Coffey, Illinois.  
Secretary-Treasurer: F. R. Marshall, Washington, D. C.



## 1910-1940

## 1920

**January 19-21:** Annual convention held at Salt Lake City. President Hagenbarth presided.  
F. R. Marshall became secretary following resignation of Dr. McClure.

**March:** Association secured agreement from Department of Agriculture that forest grazing fees would not be increased before 1924.

—: Financial aid obtained for wool growers by having Federal Reserve Board agree to discount acceptances on wool.

**August:** Association officers worked with Department of Agriculture to obtain lower commission rates at principal stockyards.

**August 30:** Special meeting of association held at Salt Lake City.

### Officers 1921-1923

President: F. J. Hagenbarth, Idaho.  
Western Vice President: F. A. Ellenwood, California.  
Western Vice President: H. E. Campbell, Arizona.  
Eastern Vice President: W. C. Coffey, Illinois.  
Secretary-Treasurer: F. R. Marshall.

## 1921

**January 17-19:** Annual convention held in Salt Lake City, with President Hagenbarth presiding.

**May 27:** Emergency Tariff Act passed largely through efforts of association officers.

—: Packers and Stockyards Act enacted.

## 1922

**January 9-11:** Annual convention held in Salt Lake City; President Hagenbarth in chair.

**September 21:** Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act became law.

## 1923

**January 24-26:** 58th Annual Convention held in Spokane, Washington. President Hagenbarth in the chair.  
—: General wool freight rate case prosecuted.

## 1924

**January 22-24:** 59th Annual Convention held in Salt Lake City. President Hagenbarth presided.

### Officers 1924-1927

President: F. J. Hagenbarth, Idaho.  
Western Vice President: F. A. Ellenwood, California.  
Western Vice President: A. A. Johns, Arizona.  
Eastern Vice President: W. C. Coffey, Illinois.  
Secretary-Treasurer: F. R. Marshall.

## 1925

**January 21-23:** 60th Annual Convention held in San Francisco. President Hagenbarth presided.

## 1926

**January 18-20:** Annual convention held in Boise, Idaho. President Hagenbarth presided.

## 1927

**January 20-22:** Annual convention held in Butte, Montana, President Hagenbarth in the chair.

**January 25:** Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, at joint conference with sheep and cattlemen in Salt Lake City, Utah, made decision on fees to be charged for national forest grazing on basis on their relation to the value of grazing on land outside forests.

**June 30:** Commencement of Western Live Stock Freight Rate Case, known as Docket 17,000, Part 9.

—: National Wool Growers Association inaugurated lamb cutting demonstrations through special fund given to National Live Stock and Meat Board.

### Officers 1928-1931

President: F. J. Hagenbarth, Idaho.  
Western Vice President: F. A. Ellenwood, California.  
Western Vice President: A. A. Johns, Arizona.  
Eastern Vice President: L. B. Palmer, Ohio.  
Secretary-Treasurer: F. R. Marshall.

## 1928

**January 20-22:** 63rd Annual Convention held at Ogden, Utah. President Hagenbarth presided.  
Lamb Demonstration work continued by Meat Board on funds furnished by National Association.

## 1929

**January 29-31:** 64th Annual Convention held at Phoenix, Arizona. President Hagenbarth presided.  
Lamb Demonstration work continued.

**November 19:** Organization of National Wool Marketing Corporation, at San Angelo, Texas.

**November 20-22:** 65th Annual Convention held at San Angelo, Texas. President Hagenbarth presided.

## 1930

**January 3:** Association officers sought reduction in forest grazing fee; unsuccessful.

**June 18:** Smoot-Hawley Tariff law enacted.

—: Association spent \$13,007.50 in lamb promotion work.

**December 10-12:** 66th Annual Convention held at Colorado Springs, Colorado, with President Hagenbarth in the chair.

## 1931

**June 8:** Interstate Commerce Commission decision in Docket 17,000, Part 9, reduced minimum loading weights on sheep.

**July 16-August 22:** Further work done at Washington in connection with forest grazing fees.

**October 6:** I.C.C. refused to grant 15 per cent increase in freight rates asked by carriers.

—: \$15,000 spent by association in lamb promotion.

### Officers 1932-1933

President: F. J. Hagenbarth, Idaho.  
Vice Presidents: F. A. Ellenwood, California; A. A. Johns, Arizona; T. A. Kincaid, Texas.  
Secretary-Treasurer: F. R. Marshall.

## 1932

**January 11-13:** Annual convention held at Salt Lake City, Utah. President Hagenbarth presided.

**March 13:** 50 per cent reduction in grazing fees granted for year.

## 1910-1940

**December 8-10:** 68th Annual Convention held at Portland, Oregon. Vice President Ellenwood presiding in absence of President Hagenbarth who was ill.

## 1933

**May:** Association worked again on forest fees.

**May 29:** Secretary Wallace announced plan (now in effect) of relating grazing fees to market prices of lambs, long advocated by National Wool Growers Association.

## 1934

**January 16-18:** Annual convention at Salt Lake City, with Vice President Ellenwood presiding. Mr. Ellenwood elected president, Mr. Hagenbarth honorary president.

—: Sheepmen represented by National Association in Ex Parte 115 (railroads' request for general increase of 10 per cent in freight rates). Livestock exempted from any increase in decision by Interstate Commerce Commission.

**June 12:** Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act passed.

**June 28:** Taylor Grazing Act became law.

**Officers  
1934-1935**

President: F. A. Ellenwood, California.

Honorary President for Life: F. J. Hagenbarth.

Vice Presidents: A. A. Johns, Arizona; E. S. Mayer, Texas; S. M. Jorgensen, Utah.

Secretary-Treasurer: F. R. Marshall.

## 1935

**January 29-31:** 70th Annual Convention held at Phoenix, Arizona, with President Ellenwood in the chair.

**July 10:** Senate Resolution 160 passed, calling for investigation of wool marketing.

## 1936

**January 22-24:** Annual convention in Salt Lake City; President Ellenwood presiding. R. C. Rich made president and Mr. Ellenwood honorary president.

**Officers  
1936**

President: R. C. Rich, Idaho.

Honorary President for Life: F. A. Ellenwood, California.

Vice Presidents: A. A. Johns, Arizona; S. M. Jorgensen, Utah; Fred E. Warren, Wyoming.

Secretary-Treasurer: F. R. Marshall.

## 1937

**January 26-28:** 72nd Annual Convention at Albuquerque, New Mexico, with President Rich in the chair.

## 1938

**January 26-28:** Annual meeting held in Salt Lake City, President Rich presiding.

—: Customs Administrative Tariff Act passed.

## 1939

**January 24-26:** Annual meeting held at San Angelo, Texas, with President Rich in the chair.

**May:** Fabric Bill is passed by Senate.

**Officers  
1937-1939**

President: R. C. Rich, Idaho.

Honorary President: F. A. Ellenwood, California.

Vice Presidents: Sylvan J. Pauly, Montana; C. B. Wardlaw, Texas; T. J. Drumheller, Washington.

Secretary-Treasurer: F. R. Marshall.

## FOOTNOTE

The idea of reviewing the first 75 years of the National Wool Growers Association by chronicling the important events and the men connected with them and then giving spirit to the bare facts by quoting interesting parts from the original reports and documents, was a lucid one, or so it seemed to us at inception. Once launched in the work, however, we found that, like so many other conceptions of similar origin, its luster did not last long.

First, as you will notice, there are gaps in the association records during the first 35 years and the only way we know that the organization carried on during those periods is through a change in the names of some of the officers at the next reported meeting which indicates there must have been gatherings in between the dates of those recorded.

That difficulty, however, was a minor one, at least to us, in comparison to the one encountered when the 1900's were reached and we found that official reports of the annual conventions were composed of four or five hundred typewritten pages, and added to that each year after 1911, there was a bound volume of the National Wool Grower. Then came realization in full force that, taken one by one, 75 years cover a long period of time, indeed.

Justice, of course, could not be done to the material at hand. Names of many whose constructive efforts advanced the association are omitted, likewise significant events, especially in the latter part of the review. Such a chronology as has been attempted here also leaves much to be filled in by the reader, if he is to have a correct understanding of the accomplishments of the association during the past 75 years. To read that a tariff law was enacted at such and such a date, that forest grazing fees were reduced at another, or that a freight rate case was fought and won, conveys nothing of the months of work and the expense involved.

However, the simple statement that the National Wool Growers Association has endured for 75 years is comprehensive of its service to the industry and of the high caliber of its members and leaders. This chronology merely substantiates that statement.

—The Assistant Editor

# Recollections and Tributes

By F. A. Ellenwood,  
Honorary President, National  
Association

It would require hours of writing and many pages to record all the worthwhile things that have been accomplished by the National Wool Growers Association in all its seventy-five years of existence. However, there are three that stand out prominently.

## The Tariff

From the beginning it has been a constant fight to maintain a tariff, if any at all, on both wool and mutton, that would be fair and equitable. Most of the time up to 1911 we had a tariff on grease wool which we finally realized was only around 50 per cent effective, owing to the fact that grease wool was being imported with a very light shrinkage when it was assumed to have been about 66 2/3 per cent shrink; this made the duty cost—or growers' protection on scoured wool—much less than the 33 cents per pound scoured that was assumed. After making a long hard fight and winning we immediately lost in 1912 by having free wool for the next eight years, which would have been very disastrous had it not been for the World War. In 1921 the reconstruction period started and we secured first an emergency tariff of 15 cents per pound on grease wool, followed shortly by the practical, common sense, fair and equitable wool tariff based upon the scoured content. This tariff still stands with slight variations. Our fight now is to keep it from being undermined by reciprocal trade agreements. This tariff fighting in some form or other, like "the poor" has been with us always and only those who have spent days and nights making the fight realize what it all means to the industry.

## The National Forests

In the beginning, thirty-two years ago, it was not intended that any livestock, especially sheep, would be grazed in the national forests; but, through the

fighting spirit of the National the sheep are still there, although in California they need supplemental feed as the brush is too high and tough.

## The National Wool Grower

Another great accomplishment was, first, the idea by Dr. S. W. McClure, then newly elected secretary, and then the publication of the National Wool Grower by the association. This publication, together with the establishment of the National Ram Sale, has done more than any other one thing to keep us in touch with each other and with the outside sheep world.

Before the paper was established in 1911, and state wool growers' associations became active, most all the financing and brain work was done by the larger outfits of the country. The smaller outfits knew but little about the work of the National and were perfectly willing to "let George do it." Now everything is changed. For various reasons many or most of the larger owners are no more; many have been called by the Good Shepherd above, and they no doubt are enjoying green pastures over there where no conservation "nuts" torment them, or if such conservationists be there they must be busy fighting fire. The smaller outfits of yesterday are now the average sized ones of today. All these must realize that the responsibility of this National organization is upon them now and the success of their business depends more upon a good sound National organization than it does upon the number of lambs marked. These younger men who must assume the leadership and responsibility of the National should realize that one reason most of our hard battles have been won is because ours was in the cause of justice. We were fighting only for those things which were fair and equitable.

## Our Future

This National organization, representing the welfare of around fifty mil-

lion sheep, will always have great problems to solve—and even now right in this month of January at our annual meeting we have one that needs most careful consideration above all others. Let us make sure that the same spirit of justice and fairness, always present in the past, be the guiding influence in this instance; let us be as liberal as we can afford to be with all our employees and maintain fair and truly cooperative relations with all those with whom we have business contacts. The wars in Europe and Asia, the unrest in this country are all due to the selfishness and greed in man.

By W. D. Candland,  
National Committeeman from Utah

FOR seventy-five years the National Wool Growers Association has been an organized, virile, powerful entity. For the first twenty-five years of its existence I know nothing first-hand of its activities.

For the last fifty years I have been intimately acquainted with its operations. I have known the strong powerful men who have been at the helm, men fully capable of directing its problems. Representing our industry, presidents of our association have sat in the highest councils of the country and helped to advance the welfare, not only of producers, but of processors of our products. All that has been done has been founded on the real claims and interests of all our citizens.

There have been times when only heroic work has saved the industry from floundering on the rocks, when only the touch of the Master Captain has saved us from disaster. There were times when the whole world seemed arrayed against us. And where else can you find men with the requisite ability carrying the immense responsibility, and with such enormous interests at stake, sacrificing their time, to the det-



riment of their own affairs for the good of the cause, without compensation?

Then take the secretaries who have served our organization. Men equally as capable as the presidents, working in season and out of season, keeping the thousand and one interests moving smoothly, refusing to accept the full salary that the organization tendered toward them, and knew they earned, because they felt the members were hard pressed and would suffer if more burdens were heaped on them.

All these men have filled the positions they have held with such signal ability, that I do not think they can be surpassed by any organization in the land.

For several years I have represented my state on the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association. The time has now arrived when younger and abler men will take my place, and so the burden of this, my swan song is: The wool growers of this country and the nation at large owe a deep debt of gratitude to these men who have our cause "thus far so nobly advanced."

By A. J. Knollin,  
Eastern Vice President, National  
Association, 1909-1920.

**I** HAVE a vivid memory of low prices and hard times of the post-Civil War period. A few sheep-owning farmers met in Syracuse, New York, in 1865, for the purpose of formulating and having enacted, legislation to protect and foster wool-growing, wool production being the main object of sheep raising at that time. Considering the then limited means of travel and communication, great credit is due these pioneers in association work; also, for keeping the association in existence during trying conditions.

I must pass quickly from the eastern period of the association's history to the western period. A financial panic in the early 1890's, followed by free-wool legislation, brought disaster to the sheep industry, which had then become of nation-wide importance.

In 1901 the western sheepmen, through the efforts of a few leaders, took over the association. Mr. Frank Bennett of Boston, vice president, and

Mr. W. G. Markham of New York, secretary, presided at a fairly large gathering of western men at Salt Lake City. Mr. Bennett published "The Shepherd's Bulletin," which he hoped to have made the official organ of the association. He proposed that subscribers, at one dollar a year, become members of the association and that ten cents of each dollar should go to the association. Mr. W. W. Burch, Sr., of Chicago, publisher of the "American Sheep Breeder," also was present at the Salt Lake meeting. Naturally, he opposed Mr. Bennett's plan. The discussion became quite lively; some were for the ten-cent "cut" and others against it. But the argument about an official organ came to an end when a young man from Wyoming, in closing a brief and snappy talk, said he was "opposed to the National Wool Growers Association being the tail of anybody's kite!" It is my remembrance that this pertinent remark came from Mr. J. D. Noblitt of Cokeville.

At that time, and at every future opportunity, I endeavored to get an association-owned paper started. This was finally accomplished when Frank Gooding was president and Dr. McClure, secretary. The National Wool Grower has proved to be a splendid official publication.

Senator Warren was unanimously elected president at the Salt Lake meeting and it was left for him to appoint a secretary. I was appointed treasurer and acting secretary. I was instructed to have printed, booklets of ten membership blanks each, to be sent to sheepmen, soliciting their aid in securing members. In a few months, we had 1,800 members, representing practically the entire West, with California leading.

Senator Warren took great interest in the association, promptly answering all communications, and seemed happy to talk over association matters when I met him personally. We often received letters from members, especially with reference to forest reserves, which most of the sheepmen of that day opposed and felt that the association should fight. I made a trip to Washington to present the matter to our association president, suggesting that he

call a meeting of the organization. Senator Warren said: "Nothing could be gained by a fight," and added: "When you go duck shooting, you don't take a brass band with you."

A few sheepmen attending the National Livestock Association convention at Denver, met and elected Dr. J. M. Wilson of Wyoming as vice president. During his term of office, a meeting of sheep and railroad men was arranged at Cheyenne, which resulted in much needed improvement in train service and feeding facilities. Dr. Wilson presided at this meeting, and it was also then arranged that a wool growers committee, headed by him, should meet with committees of the livestock exchanges. Regardless of our strong protest, commissions were increased.

Another early problem was the proposed law prohibiting livestock shipments from going over 24 hours without rest, feed and water. The association sent a committee to Washington on which I served, to protest this proposed legislation. Although our committee favored a 48-hour limit, a 36-hour limit was adopted as a compromise.

At convention times, sheep shows were held at Pocatello, Ogden, Salt Lake City and Omaha, and from these shows the National Ram Sale was developed, one of many business activities for which I worked. This, like the founding of our National Wool Growers, was brought about through the efforts of Secretary McClure.

During my term as eastern vice president, the convention was held once in Omaha and once in Kansas City, Missouri, in an effort to interest small flock owners in the work of the association.

To further this cause, I sent a year's subscription to our National Wool Grower to 1,500 farm sheep owners but as I remember, fewer than 10 per cent renewed upon expiration.

The hopes of the pioneers to have their association grow truly national in scope have not been realized as yet. Perhaps at some time, should the entire industry become distressed, a more general interest can be awakened, aided by today's wonderful facilities for quick communication.

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*Our Champion Rambouillet Flock at Treasure Island,  
American Royal and Chicago International (1939)*

# KING BROTHERS COMPANY

Breeders of

## TOP RAMBOUILLET and CORRIEDALE SHEEP

Headquarters: Laramie, Wyoming

56 Miles West of Cheyenne

117 Miles East of Rawlins

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME

Our Corriedale Flock is headed by Australian and  
New Zealand Rams Imported from Such Flocks as  
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Our 1940 Offerings Will Include:  
300 Yearling Rambouillet Rams and  
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Yearling Ewes, in Single or Car Lots.

### 1939 FLEECE WINNINGS

#### Rambouillet

1-2-3-4 at Treasure Island.

2nd at Pacific International

#### Corriedale

1st in Ram Fleeces and 1st and 2nd in  
Ewe Fleeces at Pacific International;

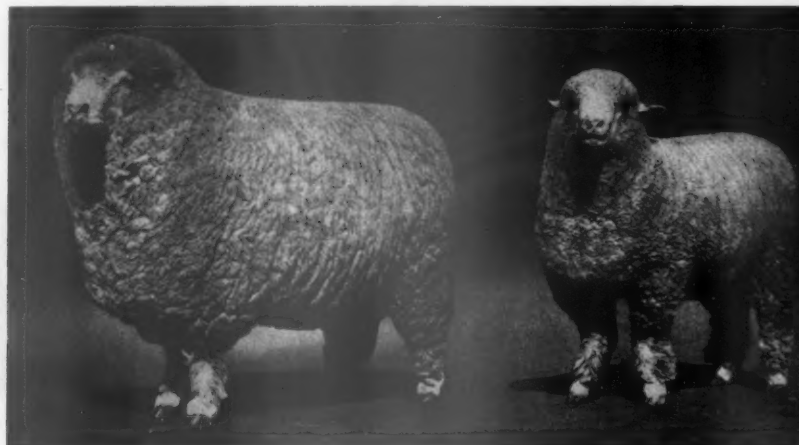
1st in Ewe Fleeces at Chicago  
International



*Champion Yearling Rambouillet Ewe at Treasure  
Island, American Royal and Chicago  
International (1939)*



*First-Prize  
Yearling and  
Reserve Champion  
Rambouillet Ram  
at Treasure Island;  
First and  
Champion at  
American Royal  
and Chicago  
International  
(1939)*



*Left: First-prize Aged and Reserve Champion Corriedale Ram at  
Treasure Island, American Royal and Chicago International. Right: First-  
prize and Champion Corriedale Ewe Lamb at Treasure Island and Amer-  
ican Royal; First and Reserve Champion at Chicago International (1939).*

# The Lamb Markets

## Chicago

**C**ONSENSUS of opinion suggests a 9@9½ cent lamb market at Chicago, during the ensuing 60 days, and spreads between the several points are narrow. Subsequently, or later, an advance is considered probable, especially if pelt values continue firm.

Violent disturbance through December found live mutton trade relatively stable and immune to tempests in other branches of the trade. Fluctuations were narrow, while cattle and hog prices frequently collapsed, closing "at the full strength of the decline," as a witty buyer put it. December trade may be easily described. It reached the turn of the year on much the same basis as when 1939 made its debut, and after wabbling in a narrow spread. Whenever a few New York and Boston orders materialized, prices advanced 25 cents; without succor from that quarter, the market goes lame. Falling on the mercy of local killers, it loses 25 cents pronto. A significant fact is that while cattle are \$2.50@3 lower than a year ago, and hogs \$2 lower, both sheep and lambs are on about the same basis as at that time.

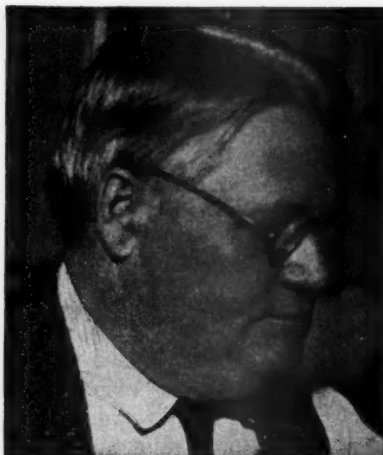
At the current basis, feeders are not squawking, as they still get low-cost

gains; noise emanating from processing circles is not suggestive of calamity, and the dressed market is not "acting up." Passing of the turkey season made a 25@35-cent advance possible on everything wearing a fleece, lambs, yearlings and sheep. On the last round of December, the bulk of fat lambs sold in a narrow range of \$9.15@9.35, with tops at \$9.40@9.50. Yearlings got action at \$7.50@8.25, and fat ewes

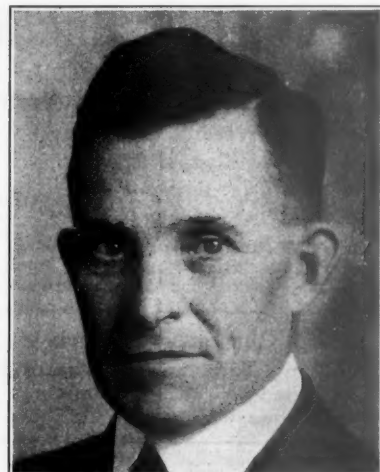
\$4@4.50. These prices are subject to revision each 24-hour period, either up or down, and when the trend is in either direction, prices are promptly snubbed to a stout post.

Processors have a slogan, "Buy lambs under \$9." One day late in December a certain head buyer vowed that he would not give \$9.01 for the best bunch of lambs that ever came down the pike, but on the next session

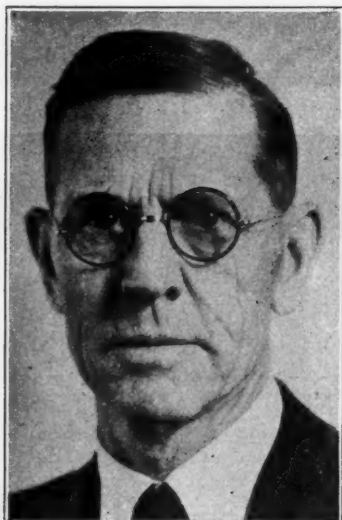
## Our Market Reporters



J. E. Poole, Chicago



H. H. Madden, St. Joseph



C. M. Pipkin, Kansas City



Ray Burley, Omaha



R. C. Albright, Denver



he paid \$9.35 after hearing his master's voice at the plant, where the killing gang was on standing time. During December a considerable number of fed lambs sold at \$8.50@8.85, and there was nothing wrong with them at that. Frequently \$9 was a popular price, and late in the month a \$9.15@9.40 market appeared on the screen. Whenever eastern shippers butted into the arena, prices hopped; when "orders" were light, they slipped.

When 1940 was introduced, the whole market showed a healthy undertone. On every short run, local killers bought for numbers to keep the afore-said killing gang from going on a WPA basis so far as action is concerned. At the low time in December, the Chicago top sank to \$9.10. On the high spot it was \$9.50, and taking the frequent but brief slumps into the reckoning, the bulk of the crop sold in a range of \$8.75@9.25. Above the latter figure, light weight and the pink of condition are imperative factors. Under \$8.50, big lambs exceeding 100 pounds, warmed up types and scenery feds are listed. Condition, however, is excellent, due to the excellent summer weather the entire corn belt has enjoyed this winter. Few feeders are taking the risk incidental to acquiring weight, even 100 pounds, which is delivering at the market a strong delegation of fed westerns somewhat, but not conspicuously, lacking in finish. This is right up killers' alleys, as they are willing to sacrifice condition to get down in weight. Facetious salesmen insist that feeders are getting what amounts to a premium.

Demand centers on weights ranging from 85@95 pounds. When filling urgent orders in light runs buyers frequently underguess heft. A load of 108-pound fed lambs sold at \$9 late in December, the incident arousing the "pencil pusher," otherwise the man at the plant who spills orders. The buyer guesses them to weigh less than 100 pounds, which merely demonstrates that buyers of unimpeachable probity may go wrong. Feeders worry perceptibly over excessive weight, from a killer standpoint, as strident conversation ensues. So far there has not been enough weight to gum up the dressed out'et, but packers are nervous. If the

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Collinston, Utah

*Breeder of*  
**RAMBOUILLETS**

Champion Rambouillet  
Ram at the Golden Gate  
Sheep Show, Treasure Is-  
land, San Francisco, Sep-  
tember 23-30, 1939.



## POLO RANCH

Big Horn, Wyoming

### Hampshires . . . Corriedales

At the Golden Gate Show, we won

In Hampshires: **6 Firsts, Champion Ram and Reserve Champion Ewe**

In Corriedales: **9 Firsts, Champion Ram and Reserve Champion Ewe**

At the last International (Chicago), we won:

In Hampshires: **Champion Ram and Reserve Champion Ewe**

In Corriedales: **7 Firsts, Champion Ram and Champion Ewe**

**AT PRESENT WE ARE SOLD OUT, BUT TAKING  
ORDERS FOR DELIVERIES IN 1940**

M. MONCREIFFE, Prop.

### SHEEPMEN'S BOOKS

Hultz & Hill's Range Sheep and Wool.....	3.00	Horlacher & Hammond's Sheep.....	\$2.00
Sampson's Range and Pasture Management.....	4.00	Sampson's Native American Forage Plants.....	5.00
Sampson's Livestock Husbandry on Range and Pasture.....	4.50	Morrison's Feeds and Feeding.....	5.00
		Gliffillan's Sheep.....	2.50

For Sale By

**National Wool Growers Assn.**

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## FOOTHILLS FARM Carlton, Oregon

Breeders of  
PUREBRED HAMPSHIRE  
Rams Always for Sale

### OREGON DELAINE RAMS

Registered and Purebred  
Heavily Fleeced, C Type

J. E. SMITH LIVESTOCK CO.  
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### CORRIEDALE INC.

Breeders of Corriedale sheep exclusively  
since 1918

HERBERT T. BLOOD, Pres.  
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### IOWA WANTS SHEEP AND LAMBS

Iowa farmers and feeders want to buy breeding ewes, feeder wethers, wether lambs and ewe lamb seconds as feeders, choice ewe lambs as breeders. Prefer lots of three to thirty double-deck carloads. How many and what kinds have you for sale, and what price, and at what loading point?

FRED CHANDLER  
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### SUFFOLKS

A very hardy, prolific breed. The ewes are heavy milkers and the lambs grow very rapidly, being easy feeders. Excellent for cross-breeding. For literature and list of breeders near you, write

NATIONAL SUFFOLK SHEEP ASSN.  
Record Bldg., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

### AMERICAN 'SOUTHDOWN' BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Southdowns won grand champion wether, reserve grand champion wether, champion pen, the grand champion carload of lambs, and champion and reserve champion carcass over all breeds at the 1938 International. Write the Secretary for additional information.

W. L. Henning, Sec'y, State College, Pa.  
Col. E. L. Shaw, President.

### MERINO SHEEP

Excel all breeds in wool production  
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Write for Booklet and List of Breeders  
THE AMERICAN AND DELAINE  
MERINO RECORD ASS'N.  
GOWDY WILLIAMSON, Secretary  
XENIA, OHIO

### CORRIEDALES

The Corriedale is a breed made to order for the ideal combination of wool production and mutton carcass. It is adaptable to all conditions. For greater profits, breed Corriedales. Write us for literature and list of breeders.

NATIONAL CORRIEDALE SHEEP ASSN.  
Record Bldg., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

country furnishes sufficient ammunition, they will buy the big fellows at a discount of 75c@\$1 per hundred-weight, but no such opportunity presents itself. Bulk of the lambs marketed up to the inception of 1940 were quality and handyweighted. There may be no surplus of big lambs during the winter, as feeders are consistently topping out lamb bands.

A small percentage of fed Texas lambs is getting by, unless excessively wrinkly, and all kinds of yearlings get a hand, prices ranging from \$6.75@8.25, according to quality and fleece. A buyer may slip up on weight, but when he estimates the length of wool on a 60-day shorn yearling, his judgment is accurate in the 'steenth degree.

Native lambs are practically all in, odd truckloads reporting, but plenty of fed westerns are on tap. Be it to the credit of feeders that they have done a good job. Nature was with them, as corn quality was excellent and weather conditions since stock came in from the West made to fit. As to visible supply, opinion differs little; for that matter the trade appears to have taken over Washington estimates lock, stock and barrel, meaning that the January to April period will deliver about the same number as last year, with slaughter on the heavy side during January and February and trailing off in March and April when Colorado conceals the bulk of supply; and elsewhere than "northern" Colorado that quarter is not congested. Ohio and Indiana are slipping them in. Iowa interior packers have not had to go afield for supplies so far, but may fill orders at Denver later, and Missouri River markets are getting their full share. Opinion in "mutton" circles is that there will be plenty of lambs to go around, at least until March when supply may ease up sufficiently to reintroduce the \$10 quotations. Killers are explicit on one point, that they do not intend to buy any considerable number of \$10 lambs; feeders on the other hand do not expect to dispose of many at that figure, although, running true to form they always have hopes.

Every lamb munching feed is for sale the moment it is ready, as feeders intend to sidestep weight. The moment

killers get a few more 100 to 105-pound lambs than the law permits, meaning the law of distribution, they will show their teeth. Whenever excessive weight sells close to handy weight, it is a token that the buyer has slipped or temporary scarcity is responsible.

Colorado will be topping out early in February but during January and next month feeders east of the Missouri will liquidate freely, responding to every 25-cent advance with a sufficient number to give the buying side an inning. A rodeo is part of feed lot equipment nowadays and whenever the warblers at the several markets spring their tuneful lay about the time Old Sol is directly overhead, prompt decision is made whether to load them for the next day or hold. Gain cost is gradually rising, and the A.A.A. boys are sitting up nights intent on boosting corn first to the loan price, which is 57 cents per bushel, subsequently to that mysterious latitude technically known as the "parity" price, of which few technicians admit an understanding. Should corn emulate the example of wheat, one of these fine days killers will get a raft of low dressing lambs, as current values are not equal to much more than paying the board bill and keeping the invested capital intact. At \$10 feeders would be in possession of velvet; a \$9 market barely enables them to pay out. Low spot for the season was made in December, unless all the signs are awry. The high spot is scheduled for March or April, but its arrival will be heralded by strenuous resistance, the pencil pusher coterie at the plant never losing an opportunity to admonish buyers to "hold 'em down."

Feeders will consult their own interests by marketing 90@97-pound lambs, but should beware of crossing the century line. A big lamb sometimes makes higher dollars than a lighter one, but when killers get an opportunity they treat them rough.

Lamb is still getting less than its share of the advertising lineage; pork more than its percentage. Chain stores publicize lamb by quoting inferior grades, one of their tricks being masquerading yearling products as lamb. Two pounds of pork can be

(Continued on page 54)

## "1940 GREETINGS"

### The John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm

Takes this opportunity to wish their many customers and friends

A VERY HAPPY and PROSPEROUS SEASON.

For This Year's Trade we have 1000 head of the finest "MADSEN

TYPE" Range and Stud Rams we have ever raised—also a

number of choice Breeding Ewes.

SEE THEM or WRITE US BEFORE YOU BUY. THEY'RE REGISTERED.

**JOHN K. MADSEN**

**MT. PLEASANT, UTAH**

## MOUNT HAGGIN HAMPSHIRE — 1939

- WIN—** Golden Bell presented by Sheep Breeder for best pen of lambs of any breed at Golden Gate International Exposition, Treasure Island.
- WIN—** Gold Sheep Bell Trophy presented by Sheep Breeder to the premier sheep exhibitor of the Pacific International Livestock Exposition winning the highest percentage of available awards for that breed in which there is the greatest competition.
- WIN—** President's Trophy for best pen of Hampshire ram lambs bred by exhibitor at Pacific International Livestock Exposition.
- WIN—** At Pacific International Livestock Exposition—Nine firsts, four seconds, five thirds, Champion and Reserve Champion Ewe, and Reserve Champion Ram.
- TOPPED—**The National Ram Sale in Pens of Range Yearlings for 23 consecutive years.
- TOPPED—**The National Ram Sale in Pens of Range Ram Lambs for 22 out of 23 years.

## Mount Haggin Land & Livestock Company

Anaconda, Montana

H. C. GARDINER, President

TOM DRUMMOND, Shepherd



## HAMPSHIRE

The Hardy, Husky, Handsome Sheep. Raise Them for Mutton and Profit. Market Lambs in 100 Days.

For hardiness of constitution, strength and vigor of lambs, quick development and fitness for market, the Hampshire stands at the top.

Illustrated booklet and breeders' list on request.

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#### American Hampshire Sheep Association

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#### American Corriedale Association Incorporated 1916—Fine Service Ever Since

Life membership \$10—Registry 50c—Transfers 25c  
All memberships and half of registry fees are used for breed promotion. We keep a complete progeny record and have as members the leading State and Federal agencies in the U. S.

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For booklet, address the secretary.

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##### MERITS OF SUFFOLK SHEEP

Early maturity, hardiness, lean meat, and fecundity. Suffolk rams are excellent for crossing. Produce high quality market lambs at early age.

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First Vice President—Howard Vaughn, Dixon, California

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Secretary-Treasurer—C. W. Hickman, Moscow, Idaho

Directors—R. E. Thomas, Duchesne, Utah; George B. Mann, Woods Cross, Utah; S. P. Neilsen, Nephi, Utah

For History of the Breed, List of Members, Pedigree Blanks, Etc., Address the Secretary.

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**SALT LAKE ENGRAVING CO.**

158 REGENT ST.  
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## The Lamb Markets

(Continued from page 52)

bought for the cost of 16 ounces of lamb, and vendors exact the same profit margin, 25@35 per cent, so that putting two pounds of the cheaper meat over their counters means double profits. When the dressed lamb market advances they lay off, restoring it to favor when they are able to clear packers' rails at their own bids. Lamb is perishable, and the distributor knows when and how to play his cards.

Uncertainty may be ahead of the killer market, but the future of stock sheep and lamb trade is highly clarified, and there is no suspicion of a mirage. At one stage, opinion was ventured that fat lambs would sell high enough during the winter to pull held-back ewe lambs to feed lots; this idea has been put on ice as the replacement market is several laps ahead of the other branch of the trade and going strong. Recently a surprising appreciation in all types of ewes has developed; a veritable boom. Ewe lambs are realizing 9½ cents per head in Wyoming and Montana; yearling ewes \$10.50 and \$10.60 for current delivery. Local and eastern demand is still as the proverbial cat's back. All over the farming regions, lamb raising "clinics" are of nightly occurrence; in Kansas lamb boosters, and their name is legion, are fairly making the welkin ring. The stereotyped logic is that a ewe will deliver two crops annually, wool and meat, and that it is a cinch bet for profit. Indiana and Kentucky are in the northwestern market, holding search warrants for odd head wherever the game can be spotted. It is an all-winter hunt; an outdoor sport, so to speak. The Middle South cleaned up on its lamb and wool production last year handsomely, and is clamoring for more of the same. Of course replacement necessitates buying on a moderate scale, but this means expansion. A grass area expansion government policy, vigorously prosecuted with ample funds switched from the public treasury is one reason, several profitable early lamb crops and a promising wool market, another. The pasture farmer is not a beef cattle man,

### Sheepmen, Attention! . . .

When in Casper get our prices on lamb blankets, lambing tents and other supplies.

Free Sample Lamb Blanket Sent on Request

#### THE KISTLER TENT & AWNING CO.

Casper, Wyoming

## The American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Association

(Incorporated in 1919 under laws of Ohio)

Organized in 1889  
Over 394,573 Rambouillets Now on Record

Membership Fee \$10.00

American Rambouillets are dual-purpose sheep, producing an excellent quality of both wool and mutton.

In addition to playing a most important part in the sheep industry of the United States, they have been exported to nearly every country in the world.

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For history of the breed, list of members, rules, pedigree blanks, etc., address the Secretary.

## SHROPSHIRE

are popular with more farmers than any other breed of sheep in the World.

At the present rate of filing there will be, when the Association celebrates its 60th ANNIVERSARY IN 1944

1,000,000 pedigrees of pure-bred Shropshire sheep on file.

More than 10,000 members are enrolled.

#### THE AMERICAN SHROPSHIRE REGISTRY ASSOCIATION

LAFAYETTE, INDIANA

Gavin McKerrow, Pres. J. M. Wade, Sec'y-Treas.

Welcome to  
National Wool Growers  
Diamond Jubilee  
Convention  
Casper, Wyoming

**MOUNTAIN STATES  
POWER CO.**

Wool Growers Headquarters  
Since 1920

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Rooms \$1.00 With Bath \$1.50  
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Casper, Wyoming

congenitally or by persuasion, but the new generation has acquired the knack of chaperoning a band of ewes and training its progeny to go the way it should to make bank deposits. The entire industry east and west is in the throes of expansion, and there is abundant room for more sheep. Remarked Harry Snyder of Montana, "We dropped from 4 to 2½ million head; now we are back to the three million mark and going strong. Last year registered an encouraging upturn. We got good money, especially for the feeder end of the lamb crop, 35-cent wool is in sight, and the future looks rosy with promise." There will be no winter movement of ewe lambs to feed lots; owners will stay with them provided they can resist alluring bids.

And that's that. All the industry needs at this juncture is a profitable winter feed lot turnover, putting feeders in the mood to repeat last year's investment prices, maintenance of current wool values, if not further appreciation, and favorable physical conditions. Cheap pork is against the lamb market, and distribution channels are still gorged with poultry, but war continuance will permit exports of hog products, although lamb trade will derive no benefit.

Revival of processing tax threats stirs resentment in all meat-producing circles. Taking what happened to hogs when that doubtful experiment was tried as a criterion, contention that such taxes could be passed on to consumers is as fallacious as perpetual motion. Even if it were possible, consumer resentment would kick back, curtailing consumption of animal foods to the advantage of non-taxed substitutes. The proposition to raise some \$300,000,000 annually by processing taxes, where-with to pay "parity" prices, is as popular with producers as a skunk at a garden party. Producers paid the old tax, when it was deducted from the value of hogs; evidence to that effect is on record at Washington.

The other dark cloud, admission of chilled Argentine lamb and mutton, is no longer visible, at least proponents of the scheme have "laid off" indefinitely.

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**for 50 YEARS**

and hopes to serve them for at least

**50 MORE**

## Omaha

LAMB prices made a strong finish during December, and the net result of the month's fluctuations was an upturn of 35@40 cents. Although the market did not touch \$9 till the next to the last session, and slumped to \$8.35 on the 18th, most of the time prices were not far from November's \$8.75 close.

Buyers gave sluggish demand in the dressed trade, due in part to lack of snap in the weather and partly to holiday demand for other kinds of meat as a reason for insisting on cuts in live lamb prices. Although trading in wool markets was irregular, still there was enough firmness there that pelt values continued to help live lamb prices.

The drop in prices about the middle of the month finally cut down supplies which was an important reason for the upturn during the last week. Official December receipts were 101,293, which was not far different from the figure for November or for December, 1938, or December, 1937.

Fed lambs from feeding areas were of course, the bulk of the supply, and in general were more desirable during the latter part of the month than those that came early. Packers continued to penalize extra weight wherever they could, though their accomplishments along this line were confined mostly to the smaller counts of trucked-in lambs.

Perhaps one guess is as good as another where the future of the lamb market is concerned. On one side is a business situation that is favorable to general prosperity. While war has caused what may prove to be over-expansion in certain lines of manufacturing, the business situation seems to be, for the most part, in sensible and sound hands. Increases in industrial production, salaries and wages, employment, railroad carloadings, etc., are all favorable to good demand for meat and wool products. Barring any marked change in wool imports, wool prices should continue to help live lamb sellers.

Government estimates state that more lambs are on feed this year than last. If marketings are made in as orderly a fashion as they were a year ago, feeders should have little to fear from



the law of supply and demand as it works on the open markets.

Although the feeder lamb market closed December with an \$8.70 top, weak to a little lower compared with what was being paid at the end of November, actually the market was firm most of the time. Only after the fat lamb market had been continuously bearish for at least a week did feeder lamb buyers finally decide to sit back and see what was going to happen. About 19,300 feeder lambs went to the country from Omaha during December. The average weight of around 12,000 of these was 67 pounds, and bulk of them sold from \$8.25 to \$8.70. There appears to be enough demand for feeder lambs, particularly in Iowa and other states east of the Missouri River, to hold feeder prices at about the same position relative to fat lamb prices.

On most days during December, there were not enough sheep here to make a market for any one class. Fat ewe prices gradually worked upward to a \$4.35 top, and were about 35 cents higher at the close. Ewes selling as breeders were practically all older westerns that brought \$4@5.50.

Probably the sheep market, especially where ewes are concerned, will travel along seasonal lines, with just about enough demand to balance light receipts or perhaps enough demand more that fat ewes will gradually work a little higher. Farmers from counties where there is plenty of feed probably will be in the market for breeder ewes, though any prolonged siege of cold weather could be expected to shut off this outlet to quite an extent.

Ray Burley

## Denver

RECEIPTS during 1939 totaled 2,835,000 from all states, more than any other market received, but around 300,000 lower than in the previous year. This loss was more than accounted for by decreases from Colorado during the fed season, January through April, of 150,000 head; a decrease of 100,000 from California due to fewer marketable lambs in May and June; a decrease of a little over 100,000 from Idaho because of fewer fed lambs early in the

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**CONDENSED STATEMENT**

*of the*

**WYOMING NATIONAL BANK**

CASPER, WYOMING

At the Close of Business December 30, 1939

**RESOURCES**

Cash and Due from Banks.....	\$2,336,993.30	
U. S. Government Obligations.....	634,000.00	
County, School and Municipal Obligations.....	319,004.67	
Other Bonds and Securities.....	7,200.00	\$3,297,197.97
Loans and Discounts .....		1,339,777.83
Overdrafts .....		96.62
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank.....		12,000.00
Investment in Bank Building.....		182,050.00
Furniture and Fixtures.....		1.00
Accrued Interest .....		19,819.57
<b>TOTAL .....</b>		<b>\$4,850,942.99</b>

**LIABILITIES**

<b>DEPOSITS—</b>		
<b>DEMAND .....</b>	<b>\$2,766,781.05</b>	
<b>TIME .....</b>	<b>1,491,280.85</b>	<b>\$4,258,061.90</b>
Capital Stock—Common .....		200,000.00
Surplus .....		200,000.00
Undivided Profits .....		167,757.60
Reserves .....		25,123.49
<b>TOTAL .....</b>		<b>\$4,850,942.99</b>

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**BOYD R. SIMS, Cashier**

**E. C. PENNEY, Assistant Cashier and**  
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**GEO. M. RAFFERTY, Assistant Cashier**  
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year, and 40,000 fewer from Oregon for the same reason.

Supplies received from Arizona, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, South Dakota, and Texas all showed substantial increases over 1938. Numbers received from Colorado range points the past fall were the largest in the history of the local market, totaling 900,000 head.

Some states shipping large numbers to Denver last year included Colorado feed lots and ranges 1,313,000, Idaho 616,000, New Mexico 210,000, Wyoming 180,000, California 140,000, Utah 160,000, Oregon 61,000, Nevada 52,500, Arizona 45,000, and Texas 31,000.

Total receipts in 1939 were the lightest since 1932 when practically the same number were received, but with the exception of the years 1933 to 1936 inclusive, were the largest in the history of the market. Receipts from Arizona were the largest commercials ever sent to the Denver market. Receipts from New Mexico, with the exception of 1937, were the largest since 1929. Receipts from Nevada were the largest since 1925, and those from Texas were the largest since 1933.

Slightly higher prices for lambs prevailed during nine months of the year as compared with 1938, which made the average per head value some greater. The total supply of 2,835,000 head had an estimated gross valuation of \$21,300,000. Top fat lamb prices stayed within a narrow margin of \$8.50 and \$9 the first three months of 1939, whereas during most fed lamb seasons a dropping off occurs between January and March. With the coming of the first spring lambs from Arizona the latter part of March, prices rose sharply and reached a level of \$10.90 in early May. The extreme top on a few native spring lambs of \$11.50 was paid April 3, while the first carload of Arizona spring lambs sold up to \$11 on March 27.

The summer spread on fat range lambs was between \$9 and \$9.50, although by mid-August top prices had fallen to \$8.25. Simultaneous with the opening of war in Europe early in September, prices strengthened from \$8.90 up to \$10.25 for a time, but values again slipped downward toward \$9 by

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late September and early October. A further break occurred in early December, but the market rallied late in the month.

It was felt that fat lamb prices would have experienced further drastic downturns as the fall progressed, when faced with an abundance of other meats, had it not been for an increase in the value of wool which tended to make for higher pelt credits.

Fed lambs sold in late December around \$8.50 to \$8.85, in contrast with the peak of \$10.40 in April. Supplies of lambs on feed in Colorado were sharply curtailed in the northeastern sections where feeds were less plentiful, also in the Arkansas and San Luis valleys, and the western slope sections, for the same reasons. The territory directly north of Denver in the Ft. Collins-Greeley sections contain around the same number of lambs as a year ago, it was estimated.

In direct contrast with short feed supplies in Colorado was the abundance of feeds on hand in the corn belt, and the number of feeding lambs sold and

handled at Denver last fall was one of the largest in the history of the yards. The bulk of the feeders sold between \$8 and \$8.75, with a peak of \$8.90. A few California thin lambs in June topped at \$9.60.

Out of the 2,835,000 sheep and lambs received at Denver last year, approximately two thirds were fat, and nearly one million head were in feeder flesh. Feeding lambs were sold for shipment to around twenty states—from Colorado to New York. Colorado feeders took 315,000 head, Nebraska 306,000, Iowa 95,000, Kansas 45,000, Illinois 43,000, Missouri 25,000, and South Dakota 5,500.

A total of nearly one-half million head of fat sheep and lambs were slaughtered locally at Denver during the year, or one fourth of the fat supplies received on the market.

In the shipments of fat lambs from Denver, in addition to many thousands bought for slaughtering at mid-western points, a total of 165,000 head were purchased for shipment to interior Iowa packers, and 350,000 for the Atlantic

Coast trade, to be butchered at such points as Hoboken, New York, Jersey City, Brooklyn, and Boston.

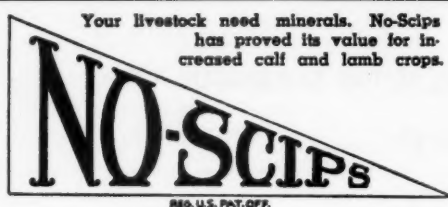
R. C. Albright

## Kansas City

IN December lamb prices fluctuated within a 50- to 65-cent range and closed with a 25- to 35-cent net advance. On the close choice lambs sold up to \$9.10 as compared with the final top of \$8.75 in November. The low point was at \$8.40 December 15, and the \$9.10 quotation was the high spot. Most of the period best lambs sold at \$8.65 to \$8.85. Quality of the lambs offered late in the month was better than at the outset. In the next two months the cream of the winter fed crop will be marketed.

December started with an \$8.90 top, dropped to \$8.40 by the 15th, and with slight interruptions rose slowly to give a well-stabilized market during the last half. In the average the trade was less erratic than usual. Receipts were light and killers at times found the supply below their urgent needs. Offerings





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carried good weight. Most of the run were native and Texas fed lambs. Late in the month a few shipments arrived from the San Luis and Arkansas valleys of Colorado. However, few shipments have been made from western Nebraska or northern Colorado but that movement will get under way in January.

Prices for fat sheep fluctuated less than for fat lambs. At the beginning of the month a good many Texas yearlings that did not show much feed brought \$6 to \$6.25, but later when well-fed yearlings began to arrive the market was on a \$7 to \$7.75 basis, with best selling up to \$8. The market closed at the high point of the month. Fat ewes sold on a range of \$2.75 to \$4.50, with \$3.75 to \$4.25 the prevailing spread. The last fifteen days of the month, \$4.25 was the daily top. The mature mutton sheep market has shown more than usual stability through the fall and early winter season. The peak price for fat ewes was paid in February when a \$5.65 top was recorded.

There was only a limited trade in feeder lambs due to lack of offerings. Those available found a ready outlet mostly within a \$7.50 to \$8.25 price range.

The heaviest movement of fed lambs during the past thirty days was from the northern and east central corn belt, especially the areas that laid in their feeding lambs during August and September. This main movement showed up at markets east of the Mississippi River. However, there are still more lambs on feed in the area east of the Missouri River than at this time last year.

The winter wheat belt of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, because of lack of moisture and failure of wheat fields to supply winter pasturage, is handling fewer lambs than at any time in the past decade. This decrease will result in abnormally small receipts on the Kansas City market during the next sixty days; in fact, it began to show up in December when the run was the smallest for the last month, in any year with but one exception, in the past twenty years.

Trade opinion is that the market will be firm during the next sixty days.

Lambs on feed are geographically located so that they can be well distributed among the various large slaughter markets. Wool prices are higher than a year ago, so that live cost will not have to be carried entirely by the dressed meat. The selling side, which has been increasingly aggressive during the past few winters, will be boosting again this winter. Employment is on the increase and it is almost axiomatic that as business improves meat demand expands. Of the three meats, beef, pork and dressed lamb, if there is expansion in demand from war torn Europe, dressed lamb is the least liable to get any direct benefit, but should pork and lard exports expand, lamb will benefit through domestic channels.

December receipts were 73,414 as compared with 94,543 in the same month last year and a drop of more than 30 per cent from the November run. Total receipts for the year 1939 were 1,366,334 or 140,132 smaller than in 1938 and only less than 100,000 above the small supply in 1936.

C. M. Pipkin

### St. Joseph

RECEIPTS for December were around 77,000 compared with 78,795 in November and 78,577 in December a year ago. Of the month's total 4,843 came from Colorado, 10,345 from Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming, and 4,938 from Texas and New Mexico. There was also a fairly liberal showing from Kansas wheat fields, but not so large as in previous years.

The lamb market was a very uneven affair throughout the month, and closing values are around 25 cents higher. On the extreme close choice fed west-erns sold up to \$9.15 with others down to \$8.65, and choice natives reached \$9. Fresh shorn lambs sold at \$8, and fall and summer clips, \$8.25@8.50. Aged sheep were fairly plentiful during the month, and closing prices are around 25 cents higher. On the close best ewes sold at \$4.25 with choice grades quoted to \$4.50. Yearlings sold \$7.25@7.50, with older kinds \$5@6.50.

H. H. Madden

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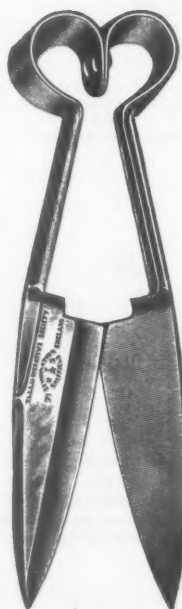
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## Colorado Lamb Week January 22-27, 1940

AS is proper for a state whose annual income from lamb and wool is reported as topping the list although from the standpoint of production its place is only sixth, Colorado is to have a Lamb Week, January 22-27, 1940. During that period the merits of lamb and wool as well are to be told in every way possible in a statewide campaign.

Details of the program are in the hands of a committee of five, composed of T. W. Henritze, chairman, Mike Hayes, Harry Chrysler, William Spencer and T. J. Tynan. This group was selected from the general committee in which all the cooperating parties are represented. Cooperators include Colorado wool growers, lamb feeders, packers, chain stores, commission men, independent retailers, service clubs, stockyard companies, railroads, farm organizations, state and local chambers of commerce, State Agricultural College and the Colorado Wool Marketing Association.

At the preliminary meeting called by Director F. A. Anderson of the Colorado State Agricultural Extension Service, for December 18 at Denver, General Manager R. C. Pollock of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, gave valuable suggestions for the successful outcome of the intensive program and offered the cooperation of the Meat Board in any way possible.

Just what methods will be employed have not yet been announced, although it is understood that radio broadcasts, wide distribution of posters and other literature through merchandising units and the featuring of lamb by all service clubs and public dining rooms will have an important part in the week's campaign.

The Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association is also making plans for its customary lamb promotion program to be conducted by the National Live Stock and Meat Board during the early part of 1940.

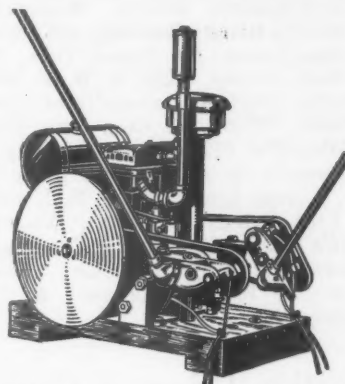


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## International Wool Show Winnings

THE grand champion fleece of the wool show at the International (Chicago, December 2-9) was a quarter blood combing entered by L. A. Taylor of Marysville, Ohio, while the Utah State Agricultural College at Logan, Utah, had the honor of winning the reserve champion honors on the fleece of a Rambouillet ram.

In the purebred wool classes for Corriedales, Mr. Taylor had first and second and King Brothers Company of Wyoming, third on ram fleeces (8 shown) and Ivan Logan of Mt. Gilead, Ohio, had first; C. H. Bell of Ashley, Ohio, second, and King Brothers Company, third in ewe fleeces (8 shown).

The Utah State Agricultural College took the first and third places and King Bros. Company second on Rambouillet ram fleeces (6 shown). In the Rambouillet ewe class (6 shown), Kings were first; J. B. Herd Sons of East Liberty, Ohio, second, and the Utah College, third.

Winnings in the market class wool division were as follows:

**58's, 60's (1/2 Blood) Combing** (10 shown): 1. Geo. W. Deeds; 2. L. A. Taylor, Marysville, Ohio; 3. Otis Ulrey; 4. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; 5. Lyle Schneerer, Britton, Michigan.

**56's (3/4 Blood) Combing** (25 shown): 1. Ivan Logan, Mt. Gilead, Ohio; 2. C. H. Bell, Ashley, Ohio; 3. W. R. Krout, Findlay, Ohio; 4. University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois; 5. King Bros. Co.

**48's, 50's (1/4 Blood) Combing** (36 shown): 1. L. A. Taylor; 2. L. A. Taylor; 3. Ivan Logan; 4. W. R. Krout; 5. J. Fred Palmer, Dousman, Wisconsin.

**46's (Low 1/4 Blood) Combing** (2 shown): 1. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; 2. Fred Williamson & Sons, Xenia, Ohio.

## Auction Prices of Carload Lots at the International

THE top carload of fat lambs, exhibited by W. J. Brodie of Ontario, Canada, at the Chicago International, December 2-9, was sold at auction at \$23 per hundred, while all the 18 carloads shown, weighing from 77 to 111 pounds, averaged \$12.21 per hundred.

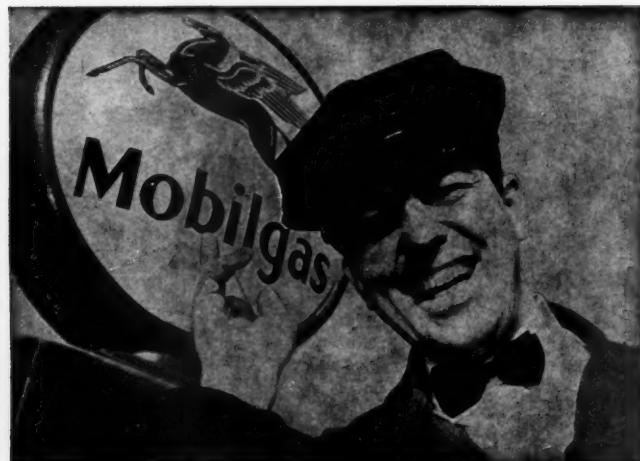
Eighty-seven carloads of fat show steers were auctioned at the International and made an average of \$12.65 per hundred, compared with \$14.96 last year. This year's average was the lowest since 1934 when the average price was \$11.59 per hundred.

The champion carload of hogs also sold at the lowest price since 1934, or \$9 per hundred as against \$9.50 last year.

## Wool Goods Markets in Year-End Lull

WOOL goods markets were generally quiet the week ending January 5, according to the New York Wool Top Exchange. Clothing manufacturers were too absorbed in taking inventory to pay much attention to the matter of securing additional piece goods supplies. Despite the heavy buying in September and early October, inventories in the hands of the cutting-up trades are far from burdensome, and some mills expect that there will be further buying of spring goods in the next six weeks.

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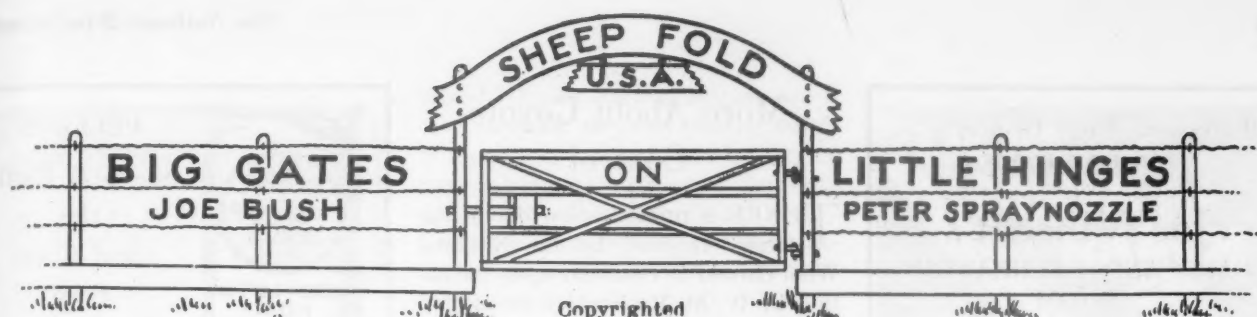
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Wyoming where stockmen range their flocks and herds, they will feel the urge to write a memorial to the old feller on the cover page of the December issue of the National Wool Grower,—to him und the clan he represents. It might take the form of a memorial written on stone placed somewhere on the western range where wool growers run their flocks. Maybe so. But I am sure the old feller I am writing of here would like it just as well if it were written on the tablets of love und memory in the hearts of those whose flocks he tends.

Und now we write it 1940, Joe Bush und me are a little bewildered as to just vhat is “around the corner.” Ten years ago it vas prosperity vid a chicken in every pot, but the chicken ducked the date und the county took over the pot on a tax lien; about all we have left to count are the days on the calendar. But some of us have learned the difference between making a living und living a life, und that is something.

In the past ten years some men have become so notorious they believe themselves famous, but I reckon that is a mistake men of every age have made—to mistake notoriety for fame. Monuments und memorials are not built to commemorate the memory of men for vhat they had but vhat they did. Men can’t “just strut their stuff” und because they have the might, take the right to make life difficult for others without making it more difficult for themselves.

As I see it, the “shake down” many of us have had is but a phase of national progress. We will be part of a better, a more glorious country if we don’t let it limit our vision or cramp the pioneer spirit that has made America great. The world is no older than the heart of a man und the heart of America is the heart of youth.

1940 has 366 days in which to work, 366 nights in which to rest. 1940 will have its seasons of planting, growth und harvest. There will be days of rain und sunshine; there will be friends, old friends to hold, new friends to make. 1940 is not given us to recover something lost, but to discover something new. So as Brigham Clegg writes in his poem, “Why”:

Why suffer gloom to wreck the joy of living?  
Life’s chain is made from links of precious days  
And each one offers good, and truth and beauty  
To turn the heart from grief to psalms of praise.  
A robin, though it drag a broken wing  
In sun or rain will lift its head to sing.  
Und that said, Joe Bush says, is “enuff” said.

Very truly yours,  
Peter Spraynozzle of Sheepfold, U.S.A.



Peter Spraynozzle,  
Sheepfold, U. S. A.

JANUARY 1940, the month und the year of the National Wool Growers Association Diamond Jubilee; the 75th year of an organization dedicated to the interests of the wool growers of the United States of America.

On the cover page of the December issue of the National Wool Grower, there is a picture of a wool grower at the front—a herder, his camp wagon, his dogs—und if your eyesight is good you can see the sheep feeding on the slope of a plateau high up on the summer range, in the distance the higher peaks of the mountains with their trimmings of snow.

I would like to be able to write his name in this column, but Joe Bush says it don’t matter, he is typical of his kind. He is not listed in Bradstreet or Dun, he maybe never heard of Emily Post; to Jimmy Fidler und Walter Winchell, he is as unknown as the Unknown Soldier, but to the wool growers who will attend the Diamond Jubilee at Casper, Wyoming, he means more than all the stars of stage, screen, or radio. He is the herder in whose care the flockmaster has left his flock. He is alert, dependable. The hours he puts in on the job are the hours the job calls for; he don’t punch a time clock; he don’t check himself on or off the job. If because of lions, bobcats or coyotes, he thinks the bedgrounds need patrolling, he’ll patrol until the stars grow dim in the dawn of a new day.

In the 75 years that measure the life of the National Wool Growers Association, there have been many of him,—men who have come out of the nowhere und gone into the yon. Many times their names were neither asked nor given, just written down in the tally book as “Slim,” “Shorty,” “Red,” “Hank,” or “Joe.” They have come und gone, but are not forgotten. Und maybe like Joe Bush says, when the wool men meet at their Diamond Jubilee in the great State of



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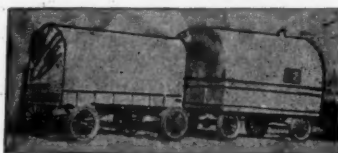
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## More About Coyote Control

THERE is printed below one of the letters received by the National Wool Grower in comment upon the article by W. M. Rush which we printed in our November issue under the title, "Another View of Coyote Control."

Mr. Rush's article was offered to the Wool Grower without solicitation. It was printed as a discussion of the bounty idea in line with the Wool Grower's policy of offering a forum for the expression of views on all sides of any important question.

We regret to find that two statements of fact contained in Mr. Rush's article call for correction. It was estimated in the article that the cost of each coyote taken by the Biological Survey during the last fiscal year amounted to \$25. We are informed that Mr. Rush's estimate of \$2,000,000 as the total expenditure on coyotes was excessive. The actual amount expended by the Biological Survey and through cooperative and W. P. A. funds was \$1,147,868. The actual catch of all predators in the 12 months ended June 30, 1939, as reported to the Biological Survey, was 104,076, of which 93,093 were coyotes. This makes the actual outlay per animal taken somewhat less than one-half the figure estimated by Mr. Rush.

At another place, Mr. Rush estimated that 10,000 pounds of strychnine is used annually for the control of predatory animals. We have been informed that the amount actually used is approximately 500 pounds.

To the advocates of the bounty idea it must be suggested that the possibility of securing a federal appropriation for payment of bounties is extremely remote. In fact, after many years' experience at Washington in attempts to obtain funds for predatory animal control, we think it practically certain that Congress would never appropriate funds for bounty uses. Then, attention should also be directed to the size of the undertaking and the difficult job of securing laws in 12 states with uniform provisions for making bounty payments on skins of predators. Most advocates of the bounty idea to whom we have



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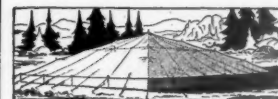
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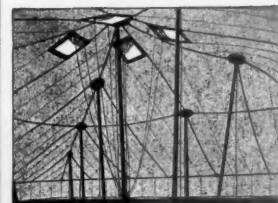
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talked consider such a system necessary in order to avoid placing unfair burdens upon some states who may be paying bounties while other states are not, or to prevent obtaining bounty payments in more than one state because there is lack of uniformity in the requirements as to the parts of the animal which must be presented, or removed by the authorities when the bounty is paid.

F. R. M.

The letter referred to above comes from E. W. Wayman of Ingomar, Montana. It reads as follows:

The article in the November issue, "Another View of Coyote Control," by William M. Rush, portrays very clearly that he knows coyotes and how to control them.

If I were changing the caption of that article, I certainly would have it read, "The One and Only Proper View of Coyote Control."

In this article is incorporated the very foundation of the only practical method of coyote control. It should not stop here, but should be supported by all wool growers and all livestock associations, and all other organizations, including Rod and Gun clubs and all other kindred associations to protect game, birds, and so forth. They should see to it that such a national and state program be enacted into law at the earliest possible time and thus, without further equivocation, stop the old method of trying to control coyotes by theorizing, word juggling, and beating around the bush, as all plans and laws pertaining to coyote control in the past have proven to be inadequate, short-sighted and impractical.

In fact, anyone that knows and has studied coyotes and their habits and really wishes to have them controlled, cannot but fully endorse the plan as outlined by Mr. Rush in the November issue of the National Wool Grower for the full and complete control of the coyote menace, which is costing the taxpayers a plenty, but the results obtained are far from satisfactory from a taxpayer's and livestockman's point of view.

So let's have a sound and practical law to control and eradicate the coyote menace that will work out a hundred per cent right. I am 100 per cent for Mr. Rush's plan of coyote control, for it is undeniably the only plan that will work out practically and satisfactorily and give the taxpayer and stockman and farmer full value received.

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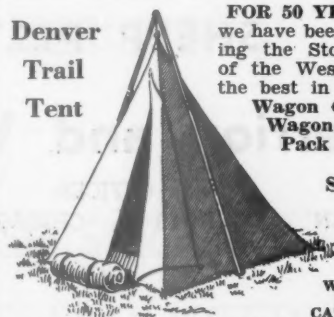
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## PREDATORY ANIMAL KILL

*Number of Predatory Animals Destroyed by the Biological Survey and Cooperators during the Fiscal Year 1939 (July 1, 1938-June 30, 1939).*

States	Bears	Lynx Bobcats	Coyotes	Wolves	Mountain Lions	Total
Arizona	10	468	2,772	8	63	3,321
California	46	1,475	7,117	—	3	8,641
Colorado	142	497	7,302	1	—	7,942
Idaho	77	589	14,684	—	18	15,368
Montana	21	104	3,573	—	5	3,703
Nevada	—	48	794	—	8	850
New Mexico	2	464	2,499	—	26	2,999
Oregon	107	1,040	11,492	3	26	12,668
South Dakota	—	5	452	—	—	457
Texas	—	2,258	15,813	807	22	18,900
Utah	18	1,513	12,559	—	69	14,159
Washington	13	128	4,201	—	1	4,343
Wyoming	59	353	9,121	1	—	9,534
Total for the United States	495	9,033	93,093	1,214	241	104,076

### Refund of Fares Paid by Caretakers Continued

**T**RAFFIC representatives of the railroads in the western part of the United States have rejected the proposal to cancel the provisions of their tariffs authorizing refund of fare for livestock caretakers. The rail lines in the territory west of Denver and El

Paso, commonly known as the Mountain-Pacific territory, have long maintained tariff provisions under which caretakers traveling to shipping points to return with shipments of livestock, or to meet a shipment of livestock in transit, will be required to pay fare going, but such fare will be refunded if such person or persons execute the livestock contract within 30 days after pur-

chasing ticket, and do return over the same line or route as actual caretakers of shipments of livestock. Like provision has been and is in effect on trans-continental traffic.

Early in the present year proposal was submitted to the interested rail lines to cancel and withdraw such tariff provisions, thus denying to caretakers the refund of the fares paid on the going trip. This proposal was objected to by the National Wool Growers Association, the American National Live Stock Association and other organizations, and after careful consideration the freight traffic managers of the lines in the Mountain-Pacific territory rejected the proposal.

The lines east of Denver and El Paso formerly, for many years, authorized refund of fares for caretakers of livestock, but such provisions were canceled late in 1938 or early in 1939.

The action of the freight traffic managers in the Mountain Pacific territory was in the best interest of the livestock producers, as well as the rail lines.

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*Vote for Ogden in 1941*

Ogden Chamber of Commerce



## Around the Range Country

(Continued from page 20)

same number of lambs are being fed for market as in 1939.

Most sheepmen, I believe, would prefer to have the Forest Service remain as it is at present and not moved to any other department. The tariff should be handled by Congress and not through trade agreements.

J. A. Jaekel

### IDAHO

Unusually warm, dry weather for this time of year has persisted. There were occasional light storms, but they were not hard on livestock, nor sufficient to relieve the dry conditions of the farms and ranges. Conditions have been excellent for cattle and sheep, excepting that the winter desert ranges are mostly unoccupied, awaiting snow for moisture. Livestock are in good shape as a rule, but feeding has become more general than usual, with such mild, open weather conditions.

### Leadore (Lemhi County)

Feed on the range this fall and winter has been better than usual and most of the sheep around here are in very good condition (December 26). There is very little hay being fed at this time and the water supply is quite good on most of the ranges around this section. Earlier I paid \$5 a ton for 400 tons of hay, but now it can be bought for around \$4.

Although only a few thousand lambs are fed here, I believe there are a few more than a year ago. There also may be a few more ewes bred than a year ago, but there is not very much change generally. About the only difference is on the farms, where, due to an over supply of hay and pasture and no market, more ewes are being bred. Very few ewe lambs are ever kept over here for stock ewes, as most of the sheepmen lamb early and replace their ewes with purchases from Montana and elsewhere.

The administration of the Forest Service has been quite satisfactory and



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I don't believe it should be transferred to the Interior Department at this time.

I am very much opposed to the present system of tariff-making through trade agreements and I would like very much to see tariffs settled through bills passed by Congress.

F. J. Whittaker

**MONTANA**

Some of the warmest weather of record occurred, and the entire month to date has been abnormally warm. The precipitation, while occasional in occurrence, has been much lighter than normal, and there is little or no snow on the open winter range areas for livestock drink. Some wheat is expected to die in the southeast. Much of the forage is dry and brittle, and some water holes have dried up. However, livestock have been favored by the mild temperatures, and are in pretty good shape as a rule. There has been less feeding than usual.

*Manhattan  
(Gallatin County)*

We have about 10 inches of snow (December 30) and most sheep are in the irrigated valleys being fed. Hay is plentiful and selling at \$2 to \$4 a ton in the stack. The supply of stock water is also good. Spear grass is over-running some of our ranges.

While we fed more lambs for market this year than last, most of them have been shipped now.

Most of the sheepmen are breeding about the same number of ewes as last year; they refuse to expand at high prices. They also kept over fewer ewe lambs, figuring that now is a good time to sell.

Stockmen of this section are opposed to the transfer of the Forest Service from the Department of Agriculture to any other governmental division and also to the present method of handling

(Continued on page 72)

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<b>ED CHURCHWELL</b> Manhattan, Montana	<b>W. F. BERRYMAN</b> Blackfoot, Idaho	<b>RUSS FRY</b> Riverton, Wyoming
<b>RALPH PINK</b> Twin Falls, Idaho	<b>FRANK MECHAM</b> Santa Rosa, California	

## Around the Range Country

(Continued from page 70)

tariff adjustments through reciprocal trade agreements. Congress should take care of tariff-making.

Chris Mikkelson

*Dixon*  
(Sanders County)

We have had some moisture during December, but are still far below normal (December 24). Winter ranges are just fair, no green feed, and cured grass not so heavy as usual. Some water holes have dried up but there is still plenty of stock water. Alfalfa hay is selling at \$5 a ton in the stack. We do not do any feeding of lambs for market in this locality.

Farmers have been buying aged ewes and breeding them, so there is probably an increase of 10 per cent in the number of ewes bred as compared with a year ago; not much change, so far as I know, in the number of ewe lambs held back for stock ewes.

We in this section want the national forests left with the Department of Agriculture and also think the only way to handle the tariff question is through Congressional action.

Coyotes are very much on the increase here.

I am very pleased with the work of the National Wool Growers Association, but am not pleased with the amount of support given it by us growers. This is our association and we should be more helpful and also see that the National Association gets what financial help it needs and with no grumbling about it.

Howard Nye

*Dell*  
(Beaverhead County)

Warm weather has prevailed here; no snow until yesterday (December 22), when we had about two inches. The winter range is fine for those having water, but sheepmen who depend on snow for water for their sheep moved them in to hay, which is selling at \$6 and \$6.50 a ton in the stack. There is ample water in the streams, but there hasn't been any snow up until now.

There is no change in the number of ewes bred this fall over last year, but a few more ewe lambs were retained by owners for stock ewes.

There seems to be some difference of opinion regarding the proper place for the Forest Service. I personally feel that its transfer would not prove beneficial to stockmen. However, there

is something to be said for having all grazing under one head. I think the present method of handling tariff through trade agreements is all right.

Martinell Bros.

*Lewistown*  
(Fergus County)

It has been a very dry December, with only a light fall of snow just before Christmas. Grass on the range is good but very dry (December 26), and there is sufficient stock water available. About \$5 a ton is the general price of alfalfa hay in the stack.

The prospect of better prices has caused some expansion here; that is more ewes have been bred and a larger number than usual of ewe lambs retained.

There seems to be plenty of dissatisfaction locally with the present management of the national forest grazing, but I do not know what the attitude of sheepmen is toward the idea of transferring the Forest Service to any other division of the government.

So far as tariff-making is concerned, I think it should be done through the regular Congressional legislative channels.

Subscriber

### Harlowtown (Wheatland County)

Since the first of December up until the last few days, the range has been very dry, but now (the 28th) it is in perfect condition, with a couple of inches of snow. The reservoirs are dry, but elsewhere there is plenty of water. Best alfalfa hay is selling at \$6 a ton in the stack and average at \$5.

Due to ample feed this year, more ewes have been bred than was the case last year.

Nick Muir

### Roberts (Carbon County)

The weather has been very mild with no snow to speak of and pastures are about grazed out (December 28); I have no outside range. There is ample stock water from springs, though springs and small streams have been quite low for several years past. Hay can be purchased at \$2.50 to \$5 a ton in the stack at present.

I do not believe there is much change in breeding ewe numbers or in the size of lamb feeding operations this year. They are both about as a year ago.

I think all tariffs should be settled through bills passed by Congress and I also favor a Congress that has backbone enough to make all national laws

and that does not delegate its powers to some particular person. I am opposed to transferring the Forest Service to the Department of the Interior.

J. L. Maryott

## WYOMING

This has been one of the warmest Decembers of record, and it has been unusually dry nearly everywhere. These conditions have been exceedingly fine for animals that have plenty of feed, and with water available. But much of the feed is inaccessible or unpalatable for the want of moisture. The water shortage has become increasingly serious in places, and there has been much hauling of both water and feed. Feeding has increased lately, and a little shrinkage has occurred in local herds.

### Afton (Lincoln County)

Weather and feed conditions have been fairly good on the winter range, really better than newspaper publicity indicates. Stock water supply has been short, away from live streams (January 2). The price for alfalfa hay in the stack is from \$5 to \$7 per ton. There is very little feeding done in this area.

There is a slight increase in the number of ewes bred this fall, due to in-

creased wool prices. There is a slight increase, also, over last year in the number of ewe lambs kept over for stock ewes.

Sheepmen in this part of the country are opposed to transferring the administration of national forests from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior.

We favor the settling of tariffs through bills passed by Congress.

E. Francis Winters

### Laramie (Albany County)

The weather has been unusually warm and dry and feed on most of the winter range is very short (December 4). Native hay is around \$8 a ton in the stack; very little alfalfa hay is grown here.

Fewer ewes are being bred this year, mainly on account of feed conditions, and fewer ewe lambs have been kept.

I believe the coyote situation is about the same as it was three or four years ago; little difference is noted.

Don Wilkins

### Wright (Campbell County)

Locally we only had about a 60 per cent grass crop this year, and while the winter range is fairly good, to date

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(December 4) water is too scarce to  
permit our using it. This is a dry land  
country and we do not raise hay. Baled  
alfalfa, however, is being delivered here  
at \$13 to \$15 a ton.

Yearling ewes have been selling at \$9  
a head here. About the usual number  
of ewes are being bred, but a few more  
ewe lambs were kept over for stock  
ewes than a year ago.

Ed Willard

## Buffalo (Johnson County)

A record-breaking, mild, dry, and  
very pleasant fall and early winter  
seems to be broken in this section as  
this is written (December 24). Some  
snow has fallen and there is a decided  
change in the temperature.

Sheep and other livestock have done  
well up to date; however, there has  
been a marked shortage of moisture for  
immediate use and to provide for grass  
in the spring.

I believe that the usual number of  
breeding ewes have been kept, with the  
ewe lamb holdover for restocking pur-  
poses slightly below normal, there be-  
ing a trend in this section toward using  
blackfaced bucks and selling all of the  
lambs.

No sheep have changed hands here  
lately, and I believe the last yearling  
ewes to sell went at \$9. Some yearling  
ewes are held here for spring sale,  
mostly at around \$10 in the wool.

Fewer lambs are on feed than  
usual. The gains have been good and  
even with the present market price  
feeders will make a little money.

There is no wool in storage here, but  
I believe there are a few clips on con-  
signment in the East and elsewhere that  
remain to be sold. No effort has been  
made as yet to tie up the 1940 clip.  
Growers are asking from 30 to 35 cents.

Coyotes are troublesome as usual.  
Growers as a whole favor the bounty  
system. Everyone seems to feel that  
the bounty is the only way that these  
pests will ever be controlled.

R. L. Greene

## Cody (Park County)

Feed is very short around the water  
holes for sheep, so they have not held



their own (December 26). Our stock water is very short, and alfalfa hay in the stack is priced at \$5 to \$6 a ton.

More lambs are being fed for market than a year ago. The number of ewes bred is just about the same as that for 1938 and ewe lambs were kept over this fall in about the same proportion as a year ago.

I have not heard anyone else express himself about transferring the Forest Service to the Department of the Interior, but I would like to see it left just as it is. I also think that all tariff-making should be done through bills passed by Congress.

J. J. Winninger

## SOUTH DAKOTA

### *Spearfish* (Laurence County)

Winter feed conditions are poor close to the Black Hills, but fair to good farther north and up to the North Dakota line (December 14). Alfalfa hay is selling at \$10 to \$12 a ton in the stack for first, second and third cuttings. Considerably fewer lambs are on feed here than a year ago, due to the high prices of hay and poor feed conditions.

The severe drought the past few years depleted sheep numbers in this area and this year more ewes have been bred to build up the flocks again; also more ewe lambs were held over for stock ewes. The prevailing figure at which yearling ewes were purchased this fall was \$9 a head.

The number of coyotes seems to be about the same as in the last two or

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three years. The number has been held down by local trappers, but the coyotes are still quite a problem.

Warren E. Johnson

**Coal Springs**  
(Perkins County)

The entire month of December was much warmer than usual. There was a shortage of water but the warm weather kept the small water holes open and now (December 28) we have snow to help out.

Under the government rehabilitation loans, some expansion in breeding bands has taken place the past year. More ewes are being bred and a great many more ewe lambs were kept over for stock ewes than a year ago.

No feeding of lambs for market is done here and no alfalfa is raised.

John P. Anderson

**Nisland**  
(Butte County)

Our weather was mild up until Christmas, but we have had two inches of snow since then (December 30). The feed on the range is short, but of good quality. Alfalfa hay in the stack sells from \$10 to \$12. Water has been scarce in most places.

About the same number of lambs are being fed for market as last year, and the same number of ewes have been bred this season as compared with one year ago. Ewe lambs kept for stock ewes are the same in number as last year.

I think all tariffs should be settled by the action of Congress.

Clarence Eide

**Newell**  
(Butte County)

The first part of December was very dry and warm, but since the 23rd two or three inches of snow has fallen. The grass is about the same in quantity as last year but better in quality. Well water is at the lowest level in history and the reservoirs are about all dry (December 31).

On the Belle Fourche Project, about 30 or 40 miles west of here, hay is selling from \$9 to \$12 a ton. No lambs are

fed here, but on the project there are more this year last.

More ewes were bred this year due to the fact that many ewe lambs were held a year ago and sheep prospects look good. A good many lambs were kept this year also, as the drought makes this country unfit for anything but sheep.

Willard H. Warren

## Meeting of the American Hampshire Association

THE 15th annual meeting of the American Hampshire Sheep Association was held at Chicago on December 6, with President Malcolm Moncreiffe presiding and about 35 members and guests present.

A revised constitution of the association, which had been prepared by a committee headed by Dr. H. C. Gardiner of Montana, received the consideration of the members present and after some amendments, was adopted in full. Under this new form of constitution, nine districts are created, each one of which is represented on the Board of Directors, and from this Board, the president and vice president are elected to serve one year. All officers and directors are chosen by a majority of the members present and those voting by proxy.

The nine directors chosen were C. H. Hopkins, California; E. H. Street, Utah; Dr. H. C. Gardiner, Montana; J. C. Holbert, Iowa; Wm. F. Renk, Wisconsin; W. F. Glenn, Texas; V. B. Vandiver, Missouri; Alexander Meek, Virginia; and MacMillan Hoopes of Delaware. Lots were drawn by the directors for one, two, and three-year terms, and Malcolm Moncreiffe of Wyoming and Ronald Hogg of Oregon were elected for a term of one year as directors at large.

MacMillan Hoopes of Wilmington, Delaware, was elected president for the year 1940, Mr. Moncreiffe, vice president, and Mrs. Helen Tyler Belote, secretary-treasurer.

The treasurer's report for the year showed that 9,791 transfers (3,089

rams and 6,702 ewes) had been made during the year and 269 memberships received.

## Meat Display at the International

THE finished product of the livestock industry—meat—occupied a high place in the interest of visitors at the 40th annual International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, December 2-9. This was the 16th time that it had been featured by the National Live Stock and Meat Board in an exceptional exhibit at the Chicago show. The theme of the display was tied in with the idea of 40 years ago and now and indicated the important changes in the various phases of meat merchandising and cooking during the period.

In the 60 feet of glass-front coolers housewives were given an opportunity to compare cooking methods and equipment of today with those of four decades ago; they could see the old style cuts and the modern ones. And the husbands were not left out either; their interest was cornered in the carving display, in which wax models of various meat cuts were used to bring out the correct methods of carving.

Of interest to everyone and in prominent position in the exhibit was the display showing the health and nutritive values of meat. Thirteen essential food elements were shown in glass vials in purified form and the fact emphasized that nine of them are found in meat. There were also shown meals for a normal diet, a reducing diet and a gaining diet, all of which included meat dishes; cooked foods including meat for a family of five at a cost of 11½ cents per person per meal; and breakfast, luncheon and dinner tables arrayed with foods necessary for a balanced diet.

To insure proper attention for its exhibit, the Meat Board used all the channels open to it in publicity both before and during the show.